The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. X NO. 27 BOMBAY: SUNDAY JULY 15, 1951 Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies. IN PAKISTAN 5 ANNAS

ON THE HIGHWAY TO SELF-HELP

To settle the uprooted mass from the Punjab, Bengal and Sind many colonies are run by the Government. The displaced persons are starting a new life. Punjabi women are deft at embroidery. This helps them to earn a decent livelihood. This picture shows two girls at work.

Above are refugee women spinning at a 'Charkha Class' in Hoshiarpur

Formidable Enemy Of U.S.

• SEE PAGE 5 •

The Gulf Stream

BY RICHARD C. STONE

FIFTY scientists on board six research ships have been making a survey of 1,500 miles of the Gulf Stream, which profoundly affects the climate and food supply of Europe.

Without the Stream's ever replenished gift of warmth Britain's lush green landscape would be as stark and inhospitable as that of Labrador which is no further north. Our ports would be locked by ice every winter. Some scientists have declared that if the Gulf Stream were cooled by as little as fifteen degrees, England Scandinavia, Northern France and Germany would in all likelihood become land for the Eskimos as ice age conditions returned, writes the author in Nautical Magazine

The Gulf Stream is the warm current of water which, after travelling up from the tropical zones of the Atlantic under assumed names, collides with other waters in the land-locked Gulf of Mexico. There their level is several inches higher than that of the neighbouring ocean.

The Gulf is in reality a giant cauldron with the sun as its furnace, and from this relentless pressure the waters must have an outlet. They find it in the gap between Florida and Cuba, which is about ninety miles wide and 2,000 feet deep.

Through this immense "drain-pipe" the waters rush northwards and their 5,000-mile journey to Scandinavia and beyond begins, for they carry their influence as far as Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya. The temperature of the Stream as it leaves the Gulf is eighty-four degrees, and by the time it reaches mid-Atlantic it has lost only fourteen degrees. The waters are a deep blue contrasting strongly with the murky green of the surrounding ocean

As the waters pour out from the strait, like water streaming from the nozzle of a hose, they have a speed of four miles an hour, the swiftest along the entire route and gradually the pace slows until they are moving at only ten miles a day but yet bringing tremendous heat. During the time they are travelling hot-foot up the coast of the United States the waters carry before them a most varied collection of bottles, flasks, corks and golf balls gathered up from the shore. Indeed, a most astonishing assortment is carried clear across the Atlantic and centuries ago this proved to observers the presence of a remarkable ocean current Sometimes this same stream brings great trees from the New World to feed the fires of crofters in the Orkneys and Shetlands where for centuries such gifts of Nature were the islanders' chief source of fuel, apart from their native peat

As the Stream nears Europe the current spreads north and south, and there is no question but that its advance is assisted by the prevailing westerly winds.

The northern drift finally dissipates itself in the Arctic Ocean, but the southern drift moves again into the path of the hot trade winds and its waters start back again to the Gulf of Mexico, gathering once more their store of equatorial heat.

The complete course of the Gulf Stream, therefore, may be said to resemble a gigantic whirlpool of some 12,000 miles The central waters within this eddy are relatively still, and their most striking feature is that strange area, the Sar-

(Continued On Page 23)

WEEK-END FUN

The pilot of a Western Airlines plane radioed its Rapid City office:

"I have a passenger aboard named. Orville Dright, trying to locate a missing briefcase. Do you have it?"

"My gosh," another pilot broke in on the air waves, "is that guy still flying?"

*

It was an indignant postman who lowered his sack at the end of the day. "If some people don't take the cake", he exclaimed to his co-workers.

"What's the matter" asked one of them.

"That new woman on my route" he snorted, "told me that if she doesn't get her letters earlier in the morning., she'll get them from another mailman!"

*

The squad of recruits was very raw. Even the simple orders "Right turn" and 'Left turn" were too much for them.

After various efforts the officer in charge got them halted, and eyed them sadly. "It's no use", he said. "It's not a drill instructor you want—it's a sheep dog":

*

Whenever conductor Arturo Toscanini was displeased at rehearsal by the performance of the orchestra, he would lose his temper and break anything in sight.

One day, when he was particularly displeased, he pulled an expensive watch from his pocket and smashed it to bits.

The penitent musicians, feeling somewhat responsible for this loss, presented him the following day with an exquisite watch to take the place of the one that had been destroyed.

In addition, they gave him another watch, of the drugstore variety, which was inscribed:

"For rehearsals."

*

It was one of those quiet hotels filled with sedate and elderely souls who appreciate peace and quiet. So the desk clerk was profoundly shocked when a bell boy trotted through the lobby whistling.

"See here, my boy," he admonished in a vibrant undertone, "you know perfectly well that whistling on duty can cost you your job."

"But I wasn't whistling, sir," the boy, whispered back, "I was just paging old Mrs. Vandersnort's dog."

*

Displaying her wedding gifts, the bride came to one from the groom's Army buddy. "I just adore these personalized gifts," she said. "We received towels and washcloths with HIS and HERS on them, but," — and she blushed—"this is even more personal."

She held up an olive-drab blanket with the letters US stamped in the middle.

*

"I'm sorry." said the elevator girl. "Did I stop too suddenly?"

"Oh no," replied the passenger. "I always wear my pants around my ankles."

*

An American film producer brought his family with him on a trip to England. On the return journey they spent some time in New York.

Visiting Central Park, his two small children stopped to inspect a statue of Shakespeare. "What's he holding in his hand?" asked the boy, aged five.

His sister, two-and-half, looked scornful. "His ration book of course."

*

"Is there any legend about that mountain?" asked the tourist of a native.

"Yep", was the reply. "Two lovers once went up the mountain and never came back again."

"Is that so? And what happened to them the tourist inquired breathlessly.

"Went down t'other side."

*

Monsieur Dupont was very ill At his bedside sat Madame Dupont writing a letter.

Suddenly came the weak, agonized voice of M. Dupont: "I am going to die; I am sure that I am going to die."

"Nonsense," remarked his spouse. "You will be better. The doctor is very optimistic."

M. Dupont, reassured, became calm. A minute passed. Then suddenly Mme. Dupont asked, "My dear, do you spell 'crematory' with one t or two ?"

*

An old Indian in British Columbia was consulted by the men who were clearing the forests for the Alaska Highway. The old boy said he knew the winter would be a long cold one Naturally everybody took his word for it; Indians have a way of knowing.

One sceptic, however, got the sagacious redman in a corner and asked him how he could tell. "Ugh," said the prophet. "Winter be plenty cold. White man cut much wood."

*

Mischa Elman, the violinist, was describing a time he played at a reception, and he said, "For an urchin of seven, as I was at that time, I flatter myself I rattled off Beethoven's 'Kreutzer Sonata' fineiy. The Sonata has in it several long and impressive rests. In one of these rests a motherly old lady leaned forward patted my shoulder and said, 'Play something you know, dear.' "

*

He could neither read nor write, but when a distant relation left him a small fortune, he started to make a splash. He bought a check book, but instead of signing his name on checks he put two crosses, and the bank paid.

Then one day he handed the cashier a check signed with three crosses.

"What's this?" demanded the cashier.

"You've put three crosses here."

"I know," was the reply "but my wife's got social ambitions. She says I must have a middle name."

*

The manager stood before the sales chart. Coloured pins indicated the name of the representative in each area.

"I'm not going to fire you, Cartwright," he said to the salesman, "but just to emphasize the insecurity of your position I'm loosening your pin a little."

*

Like a lot of other places Red Deer, Alberta, Canada, is growing faster than the public works department can get the roads and sewers in but fortunately the works foreman has the right touch for turning away the wrath of inconvenienced taxpayers.

One of these collared him on main street recently to demand, "What are you and the town council going to do about that overgrown pond in front of my house where the road's supposed to be?"

"Oh, that," exclaimed the works man. "Council held a special meeting on it, Ernie, and it's all been settled. We're going to buy you a duck."

*

A little girl was introduced to a new baby. Up to that time her interest had been chiefly centered in dolls. When the real, live infant was put into her arms, the five-year-old surveyed it with a critical eye.

"Isn't it a nice baby?" inquired the nurse.

"Well, yes," replied the little girl hesitantly, "but isn't its head sort of loose?"

*

A young woman was mailing the old family Bible to her brother in a distant city. The postal clerk examined the heavy package carefully and inquired whether it contained anything breakable.

"Nothing but the Ten Commandments," was her quick reply.

*

Dad and his small daughter were visiting the zoo. They were standing in front of the lion's cage and he was explaining how strong and fierce lions are. His young daughter was very attentive. She thought for awhile and then said: "Daddy, if the lion got out of its cage and ate you up, what bus should I take to get home?"

*

"Mother", the girl siged "I know Norwood is the man for me. When he takes me in his arms, I can hear his heart pounding."

"You had better be careful," her mother warned. "Your father fooled me that way for years with a dollar watch."

*

A Boston salesman visited Texas and heard one particular Texan boasting about heroes of the Alamo who, almost alone, held off whole armies.

"I'll bet you never had anybody so brave around Boston," challenged the Texan

"Did you ever hear of Paul Revere?" asked the Bostonian.

"Paul Revere?" sported the Texan, "Isn't that the guy who ran for help?"

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE
GIVE LIGHT AND FISH WILL FIND THEIR WAY
THE DEEP-SEA, SPINY-MOUTH,
ECHIOSTOMA
HAS LUMINOUS FINS, LUMINOUS CHEEK LIGHTS AND ROWS OF BODY LIGHTS!
—THANK TO CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM—
A BASEBALL TEAM COMPOSED OF MEN OVER SEVENTY YEARS OLD PLAYS IN ST. PETERSBURG, FLA!
—THANK TO FELIX MENDOZA "TERRY" ART INSTITUTE MIAMI—
Scissor-Tailed FLYCATCHERS
[MUSCIVORA FORFICATA]
OF THE WEST CENTRAL UNITED STATES, DANCE THROUGH THE SKY IN VERTICAL ZIGZAG AERIAL MANOEVERS — OPENING AND CLOSING THEIR SCISSOR-SHAPED TAILS!
—THANK TO CHARLES M. BROOKFIELD, AUDUBON WILD LIFE SOCIETY—
"the WOOD ETERNAL"
IS ANOTHER NAME FOR CYPRESS, SOME TREES OVER 10,000 YEARS OLD SHOW NO TRACE OF DECAY!
—THANK TO EARL GREGG "WOOD WIZARD"—

Women Forge Ahead

BY R. L. NEUBERGER

IN the wide-open spaces, women are demonstrating the truth of the medical doctrine that they have greter vitality and endurance than men.

Dr. Menard M. Gertler, a noted coronary specialist, recently told the New York Heart Association that "there is an inherent weakness in the male, a sex-limited inferiority, so that by comparison with the female he is a weakling at all period of life, from conception to demise."

Two-thirds of the Americans over 100 are women, says the author in St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The average women lives four or five years longer than the average man. More than 70 per cent of the wealth of the United States is controlled by women. This stems from the fact that women inherit 80 per cent of all life-insurance policies, because they usually outlive their husbands. And the U. S. Bureau of the Census has reported that women, because of greater survival powers, at last outnumber men in the nation.

Women in the West today are "manning" lonely mountain lookout-towers, running traplines and operating salmon trawlers. They swim in icy lakes while their husbands shiver in mackinaws on the shore. And more than once, to add insult to injury, women of the National Forest Sky Patrol have brought succour to clumsy males who snapped bones while going down slopes which turned out to be somewhat too ambitious for them.

The alpine ranges of the West, heartland of American skiing, have produced only one Olympic Games champion. She is a nimble little 30-year-old Washington state housewife and mother named Gretchen Fraser.

Mrs. Fraser believes that women possess as much athletic skill as men "and perhaps have an even better temperament for competitive sports."

Precipitous peaks once were considered the exclusive domain of the male. Yet Mrs. Barbara Washburn of Boston stood not long ago on the 20,300-foot summit of Mount McKinley in Alaska, a spot which has defied the efforts of some of the world's foremost male climbers. Last year an Oregon woman, 59 years old, three times a grandmother, clambered up the glacial chute that leads to the top of Mount Hood, loftiest elevation in the state.

This past summer, lightning tragically took the lives of several University of California students who were subduing for the first time a granite spire in the Selkirk Range of British Columbia. Half the participants in this fatal adventure were co-eds.

On the lighter side, a tall brunette salesgirl in a Portland dress shop has organized a group of women swimmers who cavort on weekends in mountain lakes heavily banked with snow.

The girls, ranging in age from 21 to 35, even chop away ice so they cap slip into the cold water. They romp across the snow in bare feet and dive gleefully off drifting floes.

Mrs. Jane Collet, willowy saleslgirl, claims the experience is "invigorating and healthful, but a veteran Forest Service official admits that "it makes the blood of my rangers freeze just to watch the girls swimming in those fearfully cold lakes."

What is the reason for this increasing female addiction to the outdoor life?

Many observers believe that women always had the physical capacity to challenge men in the wilderness, but were held back by tradition and habit.

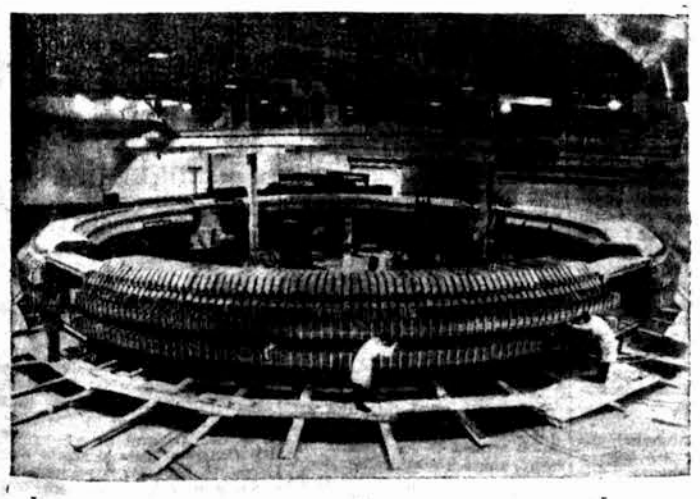
Now, physical supremacy is following along after the establishment of social and political equality.

Katherine Rahl, supervisor of health and physical education in the Oregon state school system, believes it was the war that made

(Continued on Page 23)

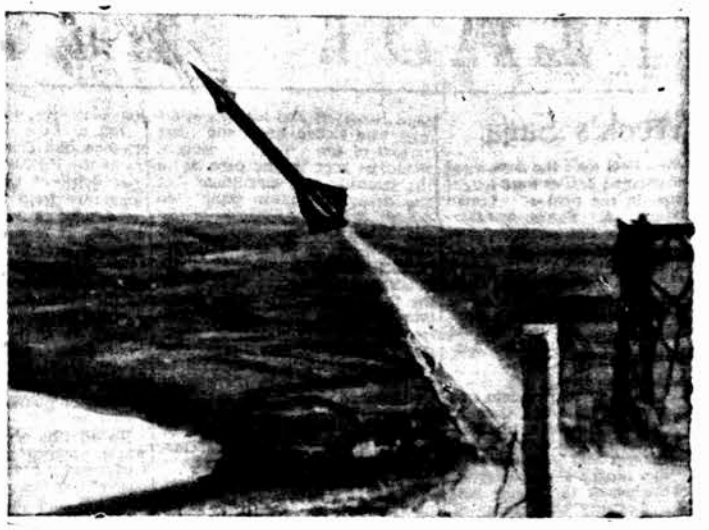
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

BROOKHAVEN'S COSMOTRON



Known as "Brookhaven's Cosmotron"—this device is for accelerating, the positively charged nuclei of hydrogen atoms, to an energy between 2 and 3 million electron volts. It's called a cosmotron because it will produce energies as high as some of the primary cosmic rays which come from space beyond the earth's atmosphere.

ROCKET RELEASED



An experimental rocket is shown at the moment of launching from a site "somewhere in Britain." This is the first time that a photograph of this missile has been released.

U. S. Faces Formidable Enemy In Soviet Russia

ON every notice board in the Pentagon, a single, simple sentence ought to be posted: YOU HAVE HAD YOUR WARNING.

The warning was, of course, the most serious military reverse in U.S. history—in Korea. A strong American and Allied force fought gallantly, yet was thrown back by a primitive and ill-armed enemy, inferior in artillery firepower, without transport and much weaker in the air. These facts can have only one meaning: something must be very wrong with the design and method and organization of our American armed services, writes Joseph and Stewart Sisop in "The Saturday Evening Post."

The United States is short of men, but uses about seven million men to maintain 100 divisions in battle. The Soviet empire has immense reserves of manpower, but uses only 2,200,000 men to maintain 100 divisions in battle. We cannot hope to compete on these terms. To get more combat strength from each million men is the obvious first part of the big job that must be done.

But even with the most stringent economy of manpower, we and our allies can never equal the sheer mass of the Red Army and its satellite armies The second part of the job, therefore, is to find ways to cover this very wide gap.

Technical Skill

Logically, there is no reason why the gap cannot be bridged. Man for man, the individual American worker probably has at least seven times the productive power of his competitor in technically backward Russia. We must now bring American technical skill to bear on the business of war—hitherto the private preserve of the uniformed professionals By this means it ought to be possible, as a minimum, to give the American soldier two to three times the fighting power of his Russian enemy.

If there is an armed showdown, our strategic air arm will strike with atomic weapons at the vitals of the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, the Soviet armies will flow over Europe and Asia until they lose momentum, encounter resistance and are halted. It will then be necessary to destroy this war machine before new conquests can be organized To this end, the Soviet armies will have to be rolled back and beaten, wherever they may be.

Even the Korean warning has not prepared us for the full scope of this task.

In Korea our forces experienced only one feature of the Soviet way of fighting. This was the classical Russian infantry attack, an onslaught by massed infantry. Soviet commanders like to use as many as nine divisions on a single three-mile front. The first three shock divisions are utterly expended if need be. As they fall, the second three divisions are sent pounding forward. If these weaken, the third three divisions are ordered to tear their way to a final break-through. In Korea breakthroughs in our lines were thus achieved, despite our presumably decisive advantages in firepower, in mechanical equipment and in the air. Obviously we did not have the answer to the use of infantry in mass on the Soviet pattern.

It is equally important to face another military fact. In the last war, Stalin proclaimed artillery the "God of battles" and his subordinates have increasingly followed this rule: in 1943, in the fighting around Volkhov, they were deploying 218 guns on a five-mile front When Sebastopol was retaken, the concentration had been increased to 70 guns per mile. At the end, concentrations of 400 to 500 guns per mile of front were used.

In the Battle of Berlin the Russian artillery commander directed the simultaneous fire of over 20,000 guns, more than the whole number of artillery pieces mustered by all the Western allies for the ground attack across the Rhine. This was made possible because, by 1945, Soviet artillery output had reached 120,000 pieces per year. Today, the Soviet Army counts its guns in complete artillery divisions and entire artillery corps.

Nor can we overlook the Soviet armoured force. In tanks, particularly, the Soviets lead the world. Their famous medium tank, the T-34, although an early second-war model, is still better than our Pershings and about as good as our Pattons. Their new heavy tanks, the remodeled Stalin with a 122-mm. gun and the super-Stalin with a 155-mm. gun, have startled tank experts of other nations. Today the Soviet armoured force probably comprises no less than 40,000 excellent medium and heavy tanks.

These statistics have more than academic meaning. We cannot absolutely count on our atomic attack, however great its power, to destroy all the sources of supply of the Russian war machine. Remember the frightful battering that Russia took from the Germans, and then look at the production figures nonetheless reached by the Russians during the last war. In 1945, for example, Soviet tank production reached 30,000. And we must expect that huge stockpiles of every sort of weapon have already been accumulated, to sustain the Soviet Army in a time of future crisis

We cannot escape the fact that despite our great lead in atomic weapons, defeating the Soviet empire will involve at least a considerable period of the grimmest conventional warfare on the largest scale. After the Korean warning, neglecting to make American technical skill and ingenuity pay off in greater fighting power must be regarded as a short way to national suicide.

> **A strong American and Allied force fought gallantly, yet was thrown back by an ill-armed army in Korea The fact can have only one meaning: something must be wrong with the design and method of organisation of the American armed forces.... The United States is short of men, but uses about seven million men to maintain 100 divisions in battle. Despite the lead in atomic weapons U. S. has failed to make use of its technical resources in recent battles in Korea.**

MILITARY TACTICS NEED COMPLETE CHANGE

New Weapons

The job has not been absolutely neglected, to be sure. We have some new weapons. The infra-red target finder will permit aimed fire at night. The artillery adaptation of the proximity fuse and the new armor-piercing shells will substantially increase the killing power of such guns as we possess. Above all, the version of the atomic bomb designed for infantry fighting ought to be invaluable against the Soviet whose tactics demand gigantic concentrations of forces in limited areas.

But we cannot place our faith in a few easy strokes of scientific magic. We ought to act upon the clear signs that our services have fallen into dangerous habits of complacency and conservatism where their more ordinary weapons are concerned.

ITEM I: The long rear-guard action of Army Ordnance against the construction of a reasonably efficient American tank.

Eight years ago Winston Churchill wrote: "I am not at all sure that speed is the supreme requirement of tanks . . armor and gunpower decide the issue whenever tank meets tank." Better experiences in the Western Desert had proved Churchill right

Yet our divisions went to Korea mainly equipped with "reconnaissance" tanks, which had no good quality except speed. More than once our

(Continued on Page 23)

'MISSOURI' IN ACTION OFF KOREA

The U.S.S. Missouri bombards Chong-Ji, Korea, with her 16 inch guns. This is the first time that the Missouri has travelled so far north on a bombarding mission.

LAST LOOK ROUND

Week's Saga

THRILLING were the days when over-night battles were fought and won in the field of Indian journalism. A Viceroy-and-Governor-General's fiat imposing certain humiliating conditions on the Indian language Press was defied by over-night converting a Bengali journal into an English newspaper. The hero of that over-night battle was the late Motilal Ghose and the journal—the AMRIT BAZAR PATRIKA.

India's fighters for freedom had occasions every now and then in their journalistic careers to measure their intellectual swords with the ordinances and legislation fettering the Indian Press—whether in the English or the Indian languages. Doughty champions of the freedom of the press and of the freedom of expression from Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak of hallowed memory to our Information Minister at the Centre, Mr. R. R. Divaker knew that their thorny path lead them to the gates of the gaol. There was no certainty when a single word or single sentence might be construed out of its context as a seditious writing and the author of it hauled up in a court of law and conviction secured by all the means at the disposal of the all-powerful bureaucracy. Such was the fate of Lokamanya Tilak in the famous sedition trial which earned him a full six-year jail sentence and which he had to expiate in the Mandalay prison in Burma. And Gandhiji also got a similar raw deal later.

Novel Defiance

BUT there have also been journalist leaders of India like the late Aurobindo Ghosh who defied the Government by publishing his "Yugantar" issue after issue from any undreamt corner of India—thus successfully averting the Government's hand of repression from falling on the publication or the authors of its contents.

That was in the days when journalism was a mission with a message—the mission of winning Swaraj and the message of the freedom fight of India.

Even less than about ten years back there was an occasion when the Indian Press threatened with a fiat of the all-powerful Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Lord Linlithgow. This famous Scotsman wanted to be thorough in every thing that he did. The last of India's struggles for freedom—the "Quit India" slogan of Mahatma Gandhi was ringing in the welkin of the four corners of India and there were millions—whether overtly or covertly—striving for the eradication of British rule over the country, with the key-words "DO OR DIE" not merely on their lips but reverberating in their hearts. The full swing of the repression of Government to keep the British Empire in the sun that never set on it was sending thousands of Indians who dared to do unprecedented things in the spirit of "Do or die" to the jails. The all-powerful bureaucracy, having clapped the top leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru, Patel and others felt satisfied that half its battle was won.

BESIDES THEY WERE THE DAYS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR WHEN GOVERNMENT WAS IN THE UTMOST NEED OF SECURING THE MAXIMUM "WAR EFFORT" FROM EVERY ONE UNDER THE SLOGAN OF DEMOCRACY'S BATTLE AGAINST THE FASCIST BERLIN-ROME-TOKYO AXIS OF HITLER, MUSSOLINI AND HIROHITO.

Delhi's Fiat

ONE fine morning the Delhi-Simla White bureaucracy of British India decided that it should prohibit the Indian Press from publishing even factual news of the various incidents and phases of the "Quit India" struggle of the country. Thus they thought that the whole country, and particularly the United States of America whose sympathy for the Indian struggle as evinced by President Roosevelt and his special envoys who visited India and met several of the Indian leaders, would be kept in the dark as to the intensity and magnitude of the struggle that was going on against British Imperialism in the vast sub-continent. BUT THE TIME WAS A VERY—IDIOTICALLY—WRONG TIME FOR SUCH A MOVE. The editors of the Delhi papers got into instantaneous touch with their confreres in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore and other provincial capitals and hurriedly decided to convene a meeting in the capital of India to accept the challenge of the bureaucracy. The tremendous powers under the Defence of India Rules empowering the Government even to the extent of the confiscation of the presses where offending journals were published did not deter the editors in their resolve not to take lying this flagrant insult to the fundamental function of the vast Indian Press—viz., the presentation of the factual news of the happenings in the country in a momentous era and of a memorable fight for the liberation of the country.

THE GAUNTLET THROWN BY THE GOVERNMENT WAS HONOURABLY LIFTED.

Birth Of AINEC

THE editors decided that if Government insisted on the wholesale blackout of news of the "Quit India" struggle, then the journalists would resort to the blacking-out of the entire "WAR EFFORT" of the Government—thus leaving the bureaucracy nigh and dry to stew in the broth of their own making. The Government of the day had to come down and compromise with the editors, who formed themselves into the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference for their dealings with the Government in respect of their own difficulties in the period of the war emergency. Out of these activities of the A.I.N.E.C. grew up the Press Advisory Committees in the various Provinces and more or less this consultative function achieved a sort of success which was a great advance in the field of journalism—that of putting the relationship between the Government and the Press on a consultative and give-and-take basis.

Bhansali Episode

NOT that all was smooth-sailing since this auspicious beginning. Within a few months there was another impediment in the form of the ban on the publication of the news of the fast undertaken by Prof. Bhansali in regard to the atrocities committed in Ashti and Chimur by the police and the military in their enthusiasm for suppressing the virulent intensity of the movement which had flared up in the Central Provinces—the present Madhya Pradesh. The editors won again with a hartal and the Government had to yield to the extent of allowing publication of authorised news. Considering that those were the days of Defence of India Rules when a war was raging, even that limited success was a big enough achievement.

But today the Press in India is confronted with the situation of being forced to accept under the new amendment to the Constitution Article 19 the right of the various legislatures in the country to impose restrictions on the Press.

July 12

IN this situation the General Body of the A.I.N.E.C. met in Bombay during the last week of June and as a protest decided by large majority to suspend working of all its committees functioning in Advisory, consultative or associated capacity with Government both at the Centre and in the States. They also called upon their constituent members and the Press in general to observe July 12 as a day of Hartal and suspend publication of their papers on that day. So far it seemed to be smooth-sailing at least on one side—the side of the editors.

But in the meanwhile Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, who happens to be the President of the AINEC. met Nehru at Delhi and after an assurance from the Prime Minister decided to postpone the hartal on July 12 to a later date. The Bombay Branch of the A.I.N.E.C. at an emergent meeting disapproved of this eleventh-hour decision of the President and decided to conform to its original decision of suspension of publication on July 12. Some papers followed the President's call to postpone the hartal and desisted from the suspension of publication.

To all who are interested, the whole controversy has been a hackneyed subject during the course of the passage of the amending bill and the discussions following thereafter. There is no gainsaying the fact that Nehru and men of his thinking have very little regard for the chain-press, owned or controlled by vested interests. There is also no denying the fact that yellow journalism in some shape or the other and though to a very insignificant extent is rearing its ugly head here and there. The Government today which is Indian and led by the stalwarts of the freedom struggle has virtually sown the seeds by the Constitution amendment of future attacks on the freedom of the press and of expression, though this may come by legislative measure which will be considered as reasonable by one side while the other side is bound to hold it as quite unreasonable.

Where It Pinches

IT does not seem, as could be gather from the horse' mouth that the issue of the one-day hartal was very perturbing to the Nehru Government except as a hasty expression of protest. What worried the Government more, and especially Nehru, seems to be the decision to suspend the working of all the A.I.N.E.C. committees in relation to Government—Centre and States—as they hold that the basis of the existence of the A.I.N.E.C. was a spirit of give-and-take compromise, which according to them has done a lot in the past in relieving the tension between the Government and the press to a great extent.

Besides, while the Government would like to have a free press they feel that they have not the powers to curb yellow journalism as the Federal Bureau of Investigation has in the United States. Court decisions have upheld this police action in The U.S. in several cases. Some of the recent decisions of the Supreme and High Courts in India have added to the anxiety of the Government and they seem determined to assume powers which can help them check any mischief that yellow journalism is capable of making BEFORE it becomes a big menace.

Deadlock

INDIA is today faced with a hundred and one problems—preeminently FOOD, CLOTHING and SHELTER, the prime requisites for any human existance—which according to Nehru's report to the A.I.C.C., his Government is trying its best to solve according to its own lights. But it is not an unforeseen thing that even the smallest lapses in any one of these three fundamental functions of the Government is likely to give scope for a lot of criticism which may be the cause of alienation of sympathetic outlook towards Governments' omissions and commissions. The Government has little chance in these cases to come out with blazing colours.

Similar is the case with the working of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, which is belied day in and day out, if we turn a glance towards the eastern part of the country and look to the exodus of non-Muslims from East Bengal. In all this Government wants the goodwill of the press, tolerance and sympathetic understanding of the doings of the Government. Probably it is the pre-election nerve war which seems to have got the Nehru Cabinet in its clutches.

However, the fact is true that with the latest developments, the Editors and the Government have come to a deadlock. And this deadlock may take time to resolve. And if there is unanimity amongst the members of the A.I.N.E.C. whatever action they take in the immediate future may cut down this unhappy interregnum.

Railmen's Latest

EARLY this month the All-India Railwaymen's Federation headed by Jai Prakash Narayan, the Socialist leader, decided to observe August as the Dearness Allowance Day and commence a general strike in support of their demands. The Government has now come down with an ordinance prohibiting strikes in essential services, one of which is the railways, for a period of six months.

With good grains from U. S. pouring into Indian ports and the urgent necessity of moving them to the various deficit areas in the country, a railwaymen's strike seems to be out of joint at this period. But the Socialists have timed the show as the pre-election plan. And now the Government has come down with a heavy hand upon the Socialists.

And here too another deadlock seems to be the prospect for some time to come, though the Railways Minister, Gopalaswami Iyengar, and the Socialists say that the door is still open for negotians.

Food Dearer

WHILE the Congress Election Manifesto is being drafted at Bangalore by the Congress High Command, the prices of food grains are going up. The centre has increased the prices and provinces are considering whether to give a provincial subsidy and keep the prices at the present level or to pass the increase on to the consumers. The Madhya Pradesh Government, in the meanwhile, has asked the Centre to return to the province the food grains they had loaned to the Centre—to the extent of two and half lakhs of tons—if not in full at least in half. The Nagpur Government holds that though the present position in the State is at present easy, it may become somewhat difficult after some time. Of this loaned quantity they say that only 28,000 tons have been so far received, while they ought to have got one and a quarter lakh tons by now.

Punjab Again

CITIZENS of Simla at a meeting demanded the setting up on an inquiry tribunal to go into the charges of corruption, nepotism and favouritism against the Bhargava Ministry, while some political sections are doing some kite-flying with a view to bring back ministerial rule to the harassed province. This latter demand seems to be nothing short of a move to sabotadge the Governor's Raj and is in no way conducive to the smooth day-to-day administration of the province.

From Trichur comes the news that the Congress M.L.A.'s from Cochin have decided to resign the membership of the State Legislature. They have also decided that all Cochin Congressmen should resign from all effective offices in Congress, such as the membership of the A.I.C.C. and the Kerala Provincial Congress, retaining only the primary membership of Congress. Cochin at present is not represented on the Travancore-Cochin Cabinet and the present decisions seem to be a protest against this lack of representation.

Mr. Angadi, the Deputy Speaker of the Bombay Assembly, has made news by forming a District (Belgaum) Praja Party (of Acharya Kripalani), while the People's Congress of U.P. is all up to cast it lot with the Praja Party in the forthcoming elections.

Linguistics

WHILE an attempt is being made to reduce the 133—according to some 248 (or an effective 247)—Tamil letters (alphabets) to 91, there comes the news of an assurance that the formation of Linguistic Provinces will be included in the Congress Election Manifesto that is being drafted at Bangalore by the Congress High Command. At a Karnatak Unification Conference held on the 11th instant at the same time, the General Secretary of the Congress, Kala Venkarta Rao seems to have given his benedictions in his inaugural speech. This may be a sop to provincialism thrown to silence for the time being the champions of linguistic provinces. It is really intriguing how this Linguistic Provinces issue crops up in the Manifesto, while consistently all along most of the Congress leaders and especially administrators have given a cold shoulder to the demand and have said they could not visualise the formation of linguistic provinces in at least two more decades to come. There are certainly some enthusiasts. It is true. But to take this solicitude for Linguistic Provinces in the Manifesto at its face value is hard and very hard for any babe in Congress politics.

What Is Adulteration?

SO far as the Bombayite is concerned the purity of the single white potable liquid—MILK—which enters in a large measure his daily dozen cups of tea and his two or three solid meals in some form or the other has been a headache of major dimensions. One London dairy expert some years back described the local variety as containing more bacteria than the London sewage waters! After that there has been some attempt in this city by the Government Milk Colony at Aarey to meet the needs of a small fraction of the city's consumers of milk by opening of distribution centres in various wards, where Pastorised, bottled, pure stuff is being supplied to card-holders.

But from Poona comes a queer story. The proprietor of the Shrikrishna Dughdalaya of Poona was prosecuted by the Poona City Corporation for adulterating milk which he sold to his customers. The municipal magistrate convicted him and fined the proprietor Rs. 400. Against this sentence the Dughdalaya owner appealed in the court of the Second Additional Sessions Judge Mr. Bagali.

The facts of the case were that on August 8, 1950, the dairy-owner had put up for sale in a can milk which was labelled "This milk does not contain more than 35 per cent of water." The Corporation authorities raided his place and took samples of the milk for analysis. On a careful examination it was found that the milk did not contain more than 18.9 per cent of water. The proprietor maintained in the course of his appeal that he had not deceived his customers as he had plainly put in on the label that the milk did not contain more than 35 per cent of water and that he had not sold the stuff under any false pretence.

Acquitting the proprietor of the Shrikrishna Dughdalaya, the Second Additional Sessions Judge of Poona observed that according to the anti-adulteration rules under section four a person becomes liable to punishment if he deceived the customer by giving goods that are not of the specification demanded or as laid down under the rules But there is an exception to this rule, that if any adulteration that does not injure the health of the consumer is resorted to and the attention of the customer is drawn to the amount of adulteration by a prominent label to the quality of the stuff that is sold, the person does not become liable for the punishment. As the

(Continued On Page 13)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

FORGERIES A CENTURY OLD

Some Random Notes On Ancient Fakes

THERE are many collectors, especially beginners, who imagine that no such things as forgeries existed in the good old days, while the hobby was still a comparatively unimportant thing and stamps did not fetch a good few thousand on the open market. Forgeries of old stamps crop up from time to time, but most men think that they are of fairly recent origin.

Following this premise to its logial conclusion, some collectors take it to be a verdict of authenticity when they know for certain that such and such a stamp has come from an album that definitely dates from the last century. Unfortunately, not only is this particular view entirely incorrect, but is responsible for normally wide-awake collectors throwing caution to the winds.

It cannot be stressed too often that not only has the forger been tagging along and peddling his wares since the time stamps were in their infancy, but that collectors who took some real interest in their hobby and were not content to be mere amassers of stamps were fully aware of their activities. It is pretty clear that forgeries, in order to be made to pay, must never be for the specialist market. It is, of course, possible to produce stamps that get by all but the most expert, and to create forgeries of great rarities, but it must also be realised that if one has the presumption to forge—let us suppose—the 3 skillings banco error of Sweden, or the prime rarities of British Guiana, one is only wasting time.

Obvious Fakes

The veriest novice will realise that there is something surely suspect about a hundred thousand worth of stamps going at a negligible proportion of their true value, while, if the forger is foolish enough to attempt to sell them at near their actual market, the chances are a million to one that none but the incorrigible optimist would pay up without first having the item certified as genuine by an expert or a panel of experts.

The ordinary collector is sometimes unaware of the fact that most of the really great rarities of the world have a pedigree and a list of changes in ownership that is constantly brought up to date. If a fresh copy of a stamp of which only a half dozen exist were to come on the market, there would be such an uproar that—well it can best be imagined!

To take only two recent instances: one the famous case of the "Buccleuch Blues"—a part sheet of Great Britain 1840 2nd blues—and the other the equally fortuitous discovery of a block of nine of the famous Great Britain Edwardian 1/ shillings "Inland Revenue" stamps. Within hours of these "finds", the news had spread to the corners of earth. Could any forger have seriously considered marketing spurious stamps of this kind and still have hoped to avoid discovery?

Logical Way Out

The only logical means of making money out of fakes is to try manufacturing less brilliant material. A stamp catalogued at a couple of pounds cannot be classed as "rare" by any stretch of the imagination, and forgers have often found this price range—with variations, of course—about the most profitable. All they have to do is to select a collector who is keen enough to spend money on stamps, inexperienced enough to be unable to tell the goats from the sheep, cocksure enough to think that he can, and enough of a bargain hunter to be dazzled by the dross that is offered as gold. And this class, believe me, is not of recent origin but came into being within a few years of "gathering stamps" having become a craze.

In a magazine published as far back as 1862, there are several articles on forged stamps and descriptions of the ways and means of detecting the duds. One of the writers plaintively admits that **NEVER BEFORE** had so many faked stamps passed through his hands, the sources for this trash being Hamburg, Basle, Brussels and—as he says with emphasis—EVERYWHERE!

Edward Pemberton, one of the greatest of the old time philatelic experts and up to his neck in the hobby from its very inception, tells—in 1863.—of coming across forgeries of various United States "Postmasters Provisionals" and Confederate issues. If you care to look up the date of these particular stamps in the catalogue, you will see that if Pemberton penned this warning in 1863, then the men he was railing against must needs have produced their works of art almost as soon as the genuine goods were on the market.

Publicity!

Actually this fakery was practised so openly—some "dealers" going so far as to openly advertise avowed fakes for sale at so much per dozen (reduction given for larger quantities)!—that it can hardly be called a deliberate attempt to gull the unwary. It seems, on some counts, to have been a mere attempt to provide "facsimiles" that would allow the collector of modest means to include in his album gems—or pictures of gems—that he would never be able, otherwise, to own.

And along with out and out forgers, who manufactured all things, from fake paper to fake postmarks, there came into being the tribe of "tamperers". These gentlemen did not have the skill enough to produce an imitation of a masterpiece by one of the world's great engravers. So they set about some modest twopenny label and made it look like its scarcer brother selling at as many pounds.

One of the favourite devices of this group was to turn a blue stamp into a green, and so on through the entire range of the spectrum. This little trick of theirs misfired when amateurs caught on to the idea, and every schoolboy who had access to a little acid in the science laboratory began to turn out rare "errors of colour"!

But the purpose of this article is not to show the various ways in which the old time forgers did business, but to show that they existed so long ago. If one stops a moment to realise the quantities of spurious material that came on the market, it is easy to see why so many "genuine, unpicked, old-time collections" even though they are all they claim to be, are yet full of crows in peacock's feathers.

Famous Forgeries

Several classic instances can be given of nineteenth century fakes, perhaps the most famous of all being what is called the "Stock Exchange" forgery. Large quantities of these were put into circulation, complete with check letters in the corners! Usually men do not have to go these lengths in order to prepetrate a "postal forgery" like in the present case, but the man behind the "Stock Exchange" project was a most conscientious fellow and not only observed the niceties as far as the corner letters were concerned, but even went so far as to change his plate number from '5' to '6' when the former went out of circulation!

And to prove that some of the stamps faked in the old days were good enough to remain undetected for ages, the case may be cited of the recent discovery of a £ 5 Victorian stamp which turned up complete with faked design, faked perforations and faked watermark, and all done in a manner that defied every normal means of detection. The stamp was finally exposed by W. S. Cheavin, one of modern philately's great figures, who found the differences between the test copy and the genuine article by bombarding both with X-rays.

Therefore the best thing to do when one is intending to purchase an old collection is to be sure not only that the man who got the stamps together knew what he was about, but that all the really scarce items have been passed by someone who has had experience in the line. It is also best to be on the safe side and make a liberal discount for damaged stamps. While a modern schoolboy's book is likely to have items in an altogether atrocious condition, the state of these labels is probably far better than the fast-stuck bits of paper that one is apt to find in older volumes. If these little rules are kept in mind, there should be no trouble at all and philately should take on an added appeal without any tears having to be shed on having been diddled!

More Belgian Labels

BELGIUM is up to her old, old tricks. To celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the Aero Club, two labels of 6 frs and 7 frs are being issued. To cater for the whims and fancies of those who hanker after the unusual, the stamps will be printed in threes with a blank descriptive label in between. The 6 frs is blue, the 7 frs orange-red, and the centre has no franking value.

One stamp features a glider, one an aeroplane. Collectors can ill afford this thinly veiled trash at 50 frs a throw for a franking value of only 13 francs. To add insult to injury the printing is limited to 40,000 sets, and the gumpaps are only available from June 18th to June 30th.

If collectors don't go chasing after them, remainders will probably be overprinted in French, Flemish and What-have-you and marketed as "77th Anniversary U.P.U.'s".

PARIS CELEBRATES BIMMILLENIUM

FOUNDED two millenia ago, the Paris of old bore as much resemblance to the city of today as the original rickety flying machines of the early nineteen-hundreds do to a turbo jet air liner. A tiny island in the river Seine—even smaller then, than it is now—was all that men called Paris. This mediocre island was the home of an insignificant tribe of Gauls, a people so helpless that they could scarce have existed but for the alliance they formed with their more powerful neighbours the Senones.

The Parisii, to whom the island belonged, did not give their name to it till much later, the ancient title of the settlement being Lutetia or Lucotetia. There were hectic times in store for Paris during the first century B.C., but with their allies, the Senones, having their hands full with Caesar's legions, the Parisii asserted their independence, joining up instead with the Aulercians and Bellovici who were also fighting Rome. After desperate struggles Rome took the city, the main resistance being offered not by the Parisii but by the Bellovici who put up as staunch a back-to-the-wall fight as has ever been recorded.

The Romans of the first century neglected Lutetia, and the Parisii were left to carry on with river trade, the rest of their time being occupied with maintaining a magnificent temple to Jupiter on the site of the present Cathedral of Notre Dame. Christianity arrived with St. Dionysius (thought by some to be the Areopagite converted by St. Paul) and his two followers, Rusticus and Eleutherius. When the Emperors Constantius Chlorus and Julian made Lutetia their capital, the fame of the city grew.

Some of the monarchs that held sway did good to Paris.

some untold harm, but the city managed to outlive them all without submerging its personality for it assimilated the good and cast out the bad, always becoming more and more beautiful. The fourteenth Louis, his son, and his grandson indulged in a regular orgy of building—to an extent that Voltaire, in wonderment, exclaimed: "The number (of magnificent edifices) so increased, that in the neighbourhood of the Royal Palace there grew up two new towns much finer than the old one."

The aristocracy—and, of course, their hangers-on—moved to Versailles, but the great names of the Augustan age of French art and literature stayed on in Paris, men of the order of Corneille, Racine, Moliere and La Fontaine. Paris and the Revolution are inextricably bound up, one with the other: the eyes of the world were on the great city, and on the tragic and tumultuous events that were taking place there. Much of what we term modern thought and modern ideas was born in the Paris of that era, and if any CITY can be said to have changed the course of human history, that city is Paris.

The Napoleonic era was a period of glory for Paris and later a time of anxiety, defeat and utter despair. The city was also to know the ottiousness and decadence of Louis Napoleon, the man who could never quite make up his mind whether he was emperor or just plain president.

What is Paris now? One can never be quite sure, for just as a living being changes, Paris has changed and is still changing. Not the successive occupations by the German hordes, not the trials and tribulations of wars and privation have managed to efface that subtle charm that comes to men's minds at the mere mention of its name. And the city is what its inhabitants make it, and to get a true appreciation of the matter one has to forget most of the surface impressions and go into its background for the truth. For the spirit of Paris is not merely the Bal Tabarin or the sensuous rhythm of the can-can, the Apache playing the villain to beguile the tourist or the many superficial signs of glamour, that are no more than skin deep.

Paris is rather the spirit of Voltaire, of the Bourbons, of the Eifel Tower and the classicists of the Augustan age; the city has well nigh cradled civilisation, nurtured it and kept it alive. This is the Paris whose bimillenium France and the whole world will celebrate this year. One can do no better than close with the words of Henri Bidou, taken from the preface to his "Paris":

The most magnificent grandeur by the side of the most humble dwelling, the clarion calls of history and the ordinary business of everyday existence, a variety of infinite contrasts, a past that is always merged with the present, an incomprehensible permanence in a changing spirit, an enthusiasm whereby culture has reached its ultimate peak, a mixture of scepticism and a thirst for knowledge full of the joy of living, as mercuric of temperament as warm and tender of heart: all these intangibles go into the making of what men call Paris.

To mark two thousand years of Parisian history, the French Government are issuing a special stamp.

The stamp was due for release on the 7th of July at Paris and two days later in the rest of the country. The design is by Louis, and the engraving done by Piel, the stamps being issued 25 to the sheet in vertical format. Size is 22 mm X 26 mm, perforation is 13, value is 15 frs., and colours blue, red and brown.

The seal illustrated on the stamp was used, during the fifteenth century, on the letters of the Mayor of Paris and the aldermen of the city. On it is shown a ship, emblematic of the seafaring traditions of the Parisii, references to them being found on inscriptious going back to the reign of Tiberius, in the first century of the Christian Era.

The "fleurs de lys", the emblems of French royalty, made their first appearance on the municipal arms of Paris in 1358, when red and blue were chosen as the colours of the City. The original text surrounding the seal of 1415 has been replaced on the stamp by the Latin inscription: Per duo millia annorum currit historia. (their history goes back two thousand years.)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Pakistan National, Hindu by Faith, Age 38 years, Permanent Railway servant on Rs. 600/- p.m. Desirous of making an Ideal Home; invites correspondence from a girl of self-confidence or parents giving full particulars of Age, Education, Faith and General outlook on life. Nationality and Faith no bar. Jagdishrai Khullar, 128-C, Model Town, Lahore.

(607)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a qualified & experienced Chemist M.Sc (Tech), well-versed in analytical work, manufacture of B.P. quality Pharmaceutical & Chemical products and other high class allied lines. Pay according to qualifications. Write giving full details and pay acceptable to Box No. 605 "Bombay Chronicle"—Bombay 1.

WANTED AGENTS

Agents for Name plates and Embossers on commission. Margaret Mart, Achal, Aligarh.

(2689)

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

For Sale Chrysler 1949/50 4 door Sedan—Drive 15,000 miles —Radio, heating and air conditioning offers invited. 'Phone Jean Baker, "Taj", or Box No. 2687 "Bombay Chronicle".

MACHINERY FOR SALE

'Wilson' Horizontal slow speed, cold start, crude oil engines world famous since 50 years 10 to 100 H.P. usually stocked. Most rigid durable economical and will last 30 years. Retail and wholesale prices moderate. Sole Agents Dinshaw 105, Apollo Street, Bombay 1.

(606)

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS on plain paper to be eventually drawn in P.W.D. Form F2 will be received up to 3 p.m. on 10-8-51 by the undersigned for the work of constructing a new road for diversion of N.H.31 between mile 252 of G.T. Road and mile 32 of R.S. Road due to construction of Telaya Dam. The detailed notice and other particulars can be seen in the office of the undersigned during office hours or the same may be obtained from him on payment of Rs. 10/- per set. The amount of the estimate is Rs. 5,33,177/-. Tenderers are required to deposit earnest money in Treasury Chalan at the rate of Rs. 100/- for every Rs. 5,000/-.

Sd. B. P. SINHA.
Executive Engineer
Hazaribagh Division.

(604)

NOTICE

WANTED CLERKS, ACCOUNTANTS, RANGERS DEPUTY RANGERS, FORESTERS with previous FOREST experience. Particulars may be obtained from:—

(Sd). P. N. DEOGUN,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Govt. of Saurashtra,
Junagadh.

(593)

'Kharif' Sowing In Hyderabad State

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 14 (PTI): "Kharif" sowing is proceeding in all parts of the State and more rains are required foi in a few tracts of the State, according to an official crop review **for the week ended July 5.**

Surge Of New Life Movement

SHOLAPUR VILLAGERS TAKE UP RECONSTRUCTION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ANYONE who wants to know as to what an awakened rural India can achieve, if its energies and enthusiasm are properly harnessed for reconstruction work, should visit Sholapur, in Bombay State, and see for himself how the voluntary efforts of the villages enthused by the newly-won freedom of their country, had started changing almost overnight the face of the rural side of the District.

The story of this reconstruction work unfolded itself when the Chief Minister of Bombay State, Shri B. G. Kher, visited the Sholapur District in the first week of July.

The recent observance of the Gram Sudhar Suptah which began on October 2, and ended on October 11, 1950, in the State marked the beginning of this great experiment in self-help.

As the campaign got into stride, villages started humming with activities everywhere. Every class of the village community contributed its mite in the form of voluntary labour to the common pool — may it be the construction of a school building or a repair to an old temple or building an approach-road. The campaign, as expected, yielded fruitful results in a few months' time The observance of the "Republic Week" in the month of January, 1951, also propped up the efforts started in the month of October.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

In the field of education, the Sholapur villagers have created a record which it will be very difficult for other districts to beat.

Within a brief span of a few months, there sprang up school buildings in nearly 400 villages in the District, providing an accommodation of over 1,000 rooms for boys and girls. The cost on the basis of the Government estimates for these buildings runs into the huge figure of nearly Rs. 30,00,000.

Out of this amount, nearly Rs. 5,00,000 is being shared by the Government in the form of a grant-in-aid, the remaining amount being the contribution made by the villagers in the form of labour and cash—the latter to the tune of nearly Rs. 4,00,000.

There were only 326 villages having school buildings out of the 955 villages in the District, in the pre-Gram Sudhar Suptah period. During the period of nine months after that, nearly 400 villages have been added to the list as a result of the voluntary efforts of the villagers.

The maximum number of school buildings, viz. 84, have been constructed in the Barsi Taluka while the largest building constructed during the campaign is at Maindargi in the Akkalkot Taluka. The building is worth nearly Rs. one lakh, according to the Government estimates.

The credit for this achievement goes to the Circle Officer of Maindargi.

ARBITRATION MACHINERY

In India next in importance to the curse of illiteracy comes the curse of litigation The tremendous cost involved in deciding the disputes by going to courts has rendered many a villager to the state of a pauper. Could not the man-days lost and the energies expended in litigation be used for some better purpose, say for the welfare of the society? With this idea in view, the Collector set the ball of arbitration rolling in the villages. He advised the villagers to settle the disputes between themselves by resort to arbitration

Thus, in all over 900 disputes which had gone to the Courts and over 400 disputes which, but for the amicable settlement would also have gone to the Courts, were settled during the period of nine months from October, 1950, to June, 1951.

U. S. Air Bases In Saudi Arabia

FIVE-YEAR PACT SIGNED

WASHINGTON, July 14 (PTI-Reuter): The United States has signed a five-year agreement with the Saudi Arabian Government for the use of Dhahran airfield, the State Department announced yesterday.

A State Department spokesman said the agreement signed at Jeddah on June 18 provided for a 5-year renewal.

The State Department also disclosed it had agreed to allow Saudi Arabia to buy weapons and defence materials in the United States.

The announcement said: "The United States is prepared to provide military training in the use of the equipment to be purchased by the Saudi Arabian Government in order that Saudi Arabia may maintain its internal security, its legitimate self-defence or participate in the defence of the area of which it is a part."

HUBLI, July 13 (PTI): The police have arrested three persons who are alleged to have removed 3,500 feet of copper telegraph wire weighing about seven maunds recently near Hubli The police said they had recovered about one and half maunds of the wire melted and converted.

Harriman's Visit For World Peace

TRUMAN'S ASSURANCE

WASHINGTON, July 13 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman today assured Mr. W. Acerell Harriman that his mission to Persia was solely in the interest of world peace.

"We have no selfish interest in the matter whatever", the President told Mr. Harriman in a brief farewell ceremony in the White House rose garden.

United States Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson and Secretary of Defence George Marshall joined the President in wishing Mr. Harriman success.

Mr. Acheson told him: "This mission could not be in better hands."

Mr. Harriman said there seemed to be a great mutuality of interest between the people of Persia, great Britain and many other countries which depend on Persian oil.

"In these circumstances, and with a spirit of goodwill, I am hopeful that a way can be found to work out a satisfactory solution of these difficulties", Mr. Harriman told the President.

U.S. Generals In Teheran

TEHERAN, July 14 (UPA): Three U.S. Army generals arrived on Friday by plane on what was described as a "routine" inspection trip.

The Group is headed by Major General Matthew Taylor.

U. S. SCHOLAR TO TAKE POST IN CALCUTTA

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13 (UPA): Roscoe Pound, famed 60-year-old Dean Emeritus of the Harvard Law School, revealed Friday he will accept an appointment as Tagore lecturer at the University of Calcutta.

Pound, teaching a summer course at Hastings College of Law, is the first American legal scholar selected for the post. The appointment is for the 1952-53 year.

AINEC CHIEF'S REPLY TO EDITOR OF 'DAWN'

NEW DELHI, July 14 (PTI). MR. DESHBANDU GUPTA, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, declared on Friday that he had made the reference in his recent statement to the influx of refuges from East Bengal "after verification of reports from both official and non-official sources".

Mr. Gupta was replying to a telegram from the Editor of "Dawn", Mr. Altaf Husain, stating that the situation in East Bengal was normal and that Mr. Gupta's statement, therefore contravened the AINEC—P.N.E.C. understanding.

In his reply Mr. Gupta said: I assure you the reference was made after verification of reports from both official and non-official sources. It appears that your attention was not drawn to the pronouncements made by the Prime Minister of India, the Rehabilitation Minister of India and the Chief Minister of West Bengal during the last few days expressing their deep concern at this unfortunate development and publicy stating that they took a grave view of the situation.

It is regrettable that before making accusation of disregarding AINEC—PNEC understanding against me you did not verify facts from Indian sources. I have no doubt if a PNEC representative visit Calcutta and sees things on the spot he will be satisfied that reports about recent influx are not incorrect.

ENLARGED U. S. AID BRADLEY'S PLEA

WASHINGTON, July 14 (PTI): General Omar Bradley yesterday urged a continued and possibly enlarged American aid to foreign countries.

World tension had not decreased, he said and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation "is even more important today than it was two years ago".

General Bradley, Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff was testifying before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee in support of President Truman's 8,500 million dollars foreign military and economic aid programme.

He said the major military programme today was creation of effective forces. The North Atlantic Treaty forces could be equipped quickly only by further assistance from the United States industrial capacity.

Ex-Principal On Fast

KOLHAPUR, July 14 (H.S.): Barrister Balasaheb Khardekar, former Principal of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, has resorted to fast for the last 5 days, in protest of the alleged breach of promise made by Chhatrapathi Shahaji Maharaj, the Maharaj of Kolhapur. The Maharaja of Kolhapur, it is stated, had promised to aid public education by formation of a public Trust, which he could not so far do.

CO-OPERATE WITH CONGRESS

Munshi's Call

HYDERABAD, July 14: Mr. K. M. Munshi, Union Food Minister, appealed to the people to co-operate with the present Congress Government and maintain absolute calm so that the Government could focus their attention on constructive programmes.

Mr. Munshi, who was replying to a civic address here, said that the first prerequisite for progress in the country was peace and tranquility.

He said he was glad that Hyderabad was building up democracy on the "right lines from the bottom."

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food and Agriculture Minister of India, asked the people of "disturbed" district of Warrangal yesterday to strive their best to serve the country by eradicating the Communist trouble and food scarcity in these areas.

Himachal Elections In October

SIMLA, July 14 (PTI): The ten-thousand square mile mountainous state of Himachal Pradesh will be the first in the country to hold the next general elections. Its 5,21,428 voters, according to present arrangements, will go to the polls from October first to October 21 to elect their representatives to the House of the People and the State Assembly.

Elections in the Punjab state to be held in November-December, may be preceded by elections in the snow-bound areas of Lahaul and Spiti, sometime in October.

Builders' Body's Plea

POONA, July 14 (PTI): The Builders' Association of India, claiming to represent about 100 big concerns in building trade from Western India, Delhi, Madras, and Calcutta, has asked its members not to undertake any Construction of military or Government projects unless Government agreed to its demand of submitting all disputes arising in such works to join arbitration.

Heart Beat Stopped

AMBALA, July 14, (PTI): A feat of stopping the best of heart for five seconds was performed by a yogi, Romesh Chand (58) before a large gathering here last night.

The Medical Superintendent of a local college testified to the stoppage of the working of the heart.

India To Manufacture D. D. T.

NEW DELHI, July 14, (PTI): The Government of India may, shortly take steps for the manufacture of D D T used for anti-malarial spraying in this country. It is learned the co-operation of W H O and U N I C E F is likely to be invited in this enterprise.

Yugo's Allegations Against Rumania

BELGRADE, July 14, (PTI-Reuter): Yugoslavia is to protest to the United Nations against alleged persecution of the Yugoslav minority in Rumania, and confiscation and destruction of their property, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said yesterday.

Men Behind Gautamela Riots

GAUTAMELA, July 14 (PTI-Reuter): Government officials here today blamed supporters of exiled General Ydigoras Fuentes, former Guatemalan Minister to London, for "anti-Communist" riots in which at least 100 people were shot. He is now in Chile.

The Government has declared a state of emergency, banning public meetings and empowered police to search people for weapons at all times.

BREMERHAVEN, July 13 (PTI-Reuter): The first contingent of the United States second armoured Division second of four American divisions being sent to strengthen American forces in Germany, arrived here today.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Nehru Out To Clean Augean Stables

SECRETARIAT STAFF TOO FOND OF EATING HOUSES

An Official's Cheek

PRIME MINISTER'S Report to the All-India Congress Committee, the Planning Commission's draft Report, Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar's broadcast to the nation, Dr. Graham's visit and the calling off the All-India Newspaper's strike by their President enlivened the otherwise uncomfortably hot and unspeakably dull week in Delhi.

Two important issues, raised by the Prime Minister in his report, to the A.I.C.C. deserve serious attention. The Prime Minister said:—"For some years past, a legislative measure, which sought to remove certain disabilities on Hindu women has been before the Legislature. I hope that it may be possible to pass the Hindu Code Bill before long".

As the forthcoming Session will be the last Session of this Parliament, the Hindu Code Bill will lapse, unless it were passed during the Session, Commencing here on August 6. The A.I.C.C., it is expected will adopt the Prime Minister's Report and thereby commit itself to the passing on the Hindu Code Bill. Will the Congress Party in Parliament faithfully implement the A.I.C.C. directive on this issue? The Speaker, by his observations on the Constitution Amendment Bill has cleared the decks. The Hindu Code Bill has been before the country and the Legislature for nearly ten years, during which period every aspect of it has been fully debated upon.

The Hindu Code Bill can become the Law of the land, if the Congress were to make it a party issue. It has no chance otherwise.

The Prime Minister also observed; that "The present rules governing Government servants make it difficult to distinguish much between the efficient and inefficient, the good worker and the bad, the man of integrity and the man whose integrity is in doubt. It is difficult to make out efficiency in terms of Government rules. It is still more difficult to get proof of lack integrity. These rules must be changed so that even the reputation for lack of integrity should be enough to prevent an officer from holding any post of responsibility and influence. We must endeavour to maintain moral standards in our public work and do so in a manner that public understands and appreciates. Public confidence is essential. Where a charge of misconduct is made by a responsible person or there is a 'prima facie' case for it, there should be an inquiry, however highly placed the person concerned might be."

Truer words were seldom spoken before. Nobody is more conscious than the Prime Minister of the downgrading of the administrative standards since the war. And no body in the Government has done more than the Prime Minister to shake up the administrative setup and make it knave-proof.

It is unfortunate that the Prime Minister has not had the much desired co-operation even from his colleagues. Here are some instances:—

i. **A Minister recently invited the views of the Prime Minister on certain items of expenditure incurred by his Secretary. His Secretary, getting the scent, not only got back the file from the Prime Minister's Secretariat, but destroyed the notings of his own Minister. He has not so far obtained the sanction of the Finance Ministry to the expenditure he had incurred.**

THE ISSUE IS NOT OF A FEW THOUSAND RUPEES BUT OF TAMPERING WITH A FILE. MEN HAVE BEEN SACKED FOR LESSER OFFENCES, BUT THE SECRETARY IS MOUNTING UP FROM STRENGTH TO STRENGTH.

Eating Hours

ii. **There are several eating houses in the Secretariat, in addition to large number which have grown up round about the Holy of Holies, since the dawn of Independence. There is not a seat vacant in these eating houses after 10-30 a.m.**

The Ministerial staff of the Government of India starts its work with breakfast-cum-lunch from early office hours.

Men who had publicly demonstrated their patriotism by flying India's flag on their cycles on August 15, 1947, thereafter stroll in the corridors to digest their food. They walk back into he restaurants to have a cold drink or to chat with their friends over a cup of tea. They play Volley Ball during lunch recess. More tea in the afternoon. At the stroke of 5 p.m. the Kumbha Mela on cycles starts on its homeward march.

The Ministerial staff has unions of its own, which organises demonstrations, if there is a talk of retrenchment. The office-bearers of these unions look aside when their followers defraud their country by eating meals during office hours. There are Superintendents in every branch of Ministries.

Either the Superintendents are busy breakfasting during office hours or have no count of their subordinates.

It was recently discovered that the output in the Government collieries had gone down as the labour force had gone up. So also in the Secretariat. Modest and conservative estimates place the surplus Ministerial force at 33 per cent.

Simple Remedy

A simple remedy will be to regulate the eating hours during which food could be served in these restaurants. The Government can direct that no food will be served between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m and between 2-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. It does not require the Prime Minister to issue these directions. No such directions, however, have so far been issued, presumably because no body misses the absentee clerks. The emphasis is not on efficiency. There is no sense of loyalty to the country either. The emphasis is on higher pay and on employing the largest number of people for the minimumest output.

Let met cite another case. The Ministry of Education is over-staffed will be generally recognised outside that Ministry. A Conference at the Government House last month decided to set up a Central Board and four regional boards to propagate Hindi in non-Hindi-speaking areas. The Ministry of Education readily offered to act as its Secretariat. Instead of adjusting work amongst its staff the Ministry has presented a bill for Rs five lakhs. More bills will follow.

As for the rules, they are so framed that it is impossible to dismiss a peon, after he had been engaged in the Government Service. The Prime Minister's decision, if implemented, is bound to enforce efficiency and discipline.

Railmen's Status

Apropos Mr. Gapalaswamy's broadcast, there are, at least, two issues, so far ignored in the Railwaymen's dispute. 'The Railwaymen's Federation, 'inter alia' has demanded the right of arbitration. This is a right acceded to industrial labour. The trouble is that Railwaymen demand all the benefits enjoyed by Government servants in addition to all the benefits enjoyed by industrial labour. One view is that they could either be Government servants or industrial workers. They should not be both It is regretted that Government when taking over the Railways from the Company management, did not suitably regulate the service conditions of Railwaymen. It is not too late even now.

Corruption on the Railways is proverbial in this country. It is no secret that majority of Railwaymen have been systematically defrauding the tax-payer, ever since the Railways were introduced in this country. The Government may not find it difficult to meet Railwaymen's demand if they gave to their country what was due to it. As it is Railwaymen have the least excuse for going on a strike.

Graham's Rounds

During his stay here, Dr. Graham daily visited old Delhi, and particularly its Muslim quarters. He freely talked wherever he went to people he met. One view here is that attempts had been made to prejudice Dr. Graham, by painting a picture of Muslim oppression in India Dr. Graham if these stories are correct did well to clear up his doubts India had nothing to hide.

BETWEEN YOU AND ME

(Continued from Page 3)

The mango chutney introduced by P. Venkatachallam in London and other European capitals still rules the roost.

* *

Pioneer Tambe popularised "mango burfi" in his Health Home. Mrs. Munshi's cafeteria in Bombay may put more mango foods in the non-cereal drive. Delhi Women's Council has declared that mango kernel has extraordinary food value and should not be thrown away. So let us start with fruit and end with kernel.

* *

Pt. Nehru's Report to the Nation, the Planning Commission's five-year draft plan and the Socialist Party's manifesto formed a heavy bill of fare for newspaper readers this week. From various angles they focus thought on the discontent of the nation. The former two strike a true balance sheet of the nation, with a surplus of wails and travails and a deficit of achievements. They are frank to the core, and therein lies the merit.

* *

Planning we have been doing a lot good even before the advent of independence. Pt. Nehru is the pioneer in the field, and the Planning Commission which moved fast while he was free and slow while he was in prison, published a number of reports which became outmoded even on the day of publication. That was because events moved fast and men moved slow. Then came the Bombay plan with umpteen crore budget sponsored by well known industrialists, which was shelved because the British Raj would not countenance it. There was a counter blast to the Bombay plan from the Communist Brain Trust, which subsequently went underground along with them. When Dr. John Matthai resigned from the Government, he declared that official shelves were packed with dusty plans worth more than 3,000 crores of capital for implementation. The present five-year plan is a product of 16 month's labour. It is high time we started implementation, instead of planning to waste.

* *

The story is told of Gandhiji that when some of his friends went to him with an industrial plan for eliciting his opinion he is reported to have told them to the effect: "Leave alone my opinion; tell me the builders behind the plan and I shall bless it." To him there was no time lag between planning and implementation. That was how he became a master-planner and builder of the nation. When he adumbrated the Constructive Programme and the Charkha economics, there were critics galore who assailed them on economic and other grounds. Still he was able to make a success of them, because he roused the masses and carried them along with him. When he started Salt Satyagraha, he was pooh-poohed by the Government and other critics. But it soon became a revolutionary movement, galvanising the whole nation to action. If the "Boston Tea Party" wrought America her freedom, the Salt Satyagraha brought India her coveted Swaraj. No plan is foolproof, but mass sanction and mass action correct its faults and remedy its defects in the process of implementation. So "implement" is the word. Implement it here and now.

* *

Mr. C. H. Bhabha terms the plan as modest and mediocre, and the Socialists stigmatise it as utterly outmoded. Nobody is more cognizant of the limitations and paradoxes apparent in the plan more than the planners. They candidly state that the ideas of social and economic change on which a national plan is sustained will continue to grow as experience is gained and the impact of new events and forces felt. They are after all dealing with mixed economy and a fluid situation. The supreme need is to let it start going. Let us go to it.

* *

The planners state that the support and co-operation of the people is the real sanction behind the plan. This is a challenge to the people as well as to the Government. Democracy is government by the people, and we often criticise the Government that it assumes too much when it passes restrictive laws restraining the liberty of person and curbing the voice of the public. But the people also should not forget that they are the governors and, as such, should not abdicate their responsibilities. Popular liberties and public apathy go ill togeher. The quality and quantity of freedom are in direct proportion to public vigilance. In the old days, the saying was "As is the king, so are his people." In Free India, the Government is what we are and what we make it. For in the last analysis, our votes make and unmake governments.

* *

One cannot be an apologist of the government, for its actions are widely criticised day in and day out. It is time that the public turns the searchlight inward sometimes and indulges in a bit of self-introspection. There is a dangerous feeling among the people that we got our freedom cheap, and so they take it easy: Some of them are first and foremost in criticising the Government but skulk away from the call of duty. The sense of service and sacrifice of millions which brought us our freedom seems to have melted into thin air after its advent. Individual probity and public morality have crashed and lust and loot are dominating the field. Opportunism is rearing its head and it is an all-out hunt for power and profit. Corruption is rampant in every sector, and unless these social ills and anti-social acts are promptly dealt with at the source, they may poison the fountain of freedom.

* *

The logic of "Matsya Nyaya" is the vogue. The big fish swallows the small fry and swells out of proportion. The honest merchant is fast fading out and is replaced by a race of blackmarketers, who profiteer out of pressing public need and dodge the Government tax. We who cry loud against blackmarketers are supporting them in some way or other by buying controlled goods at more than controlled rates. Population has increased, but "ghost" ration cards are drawing more than the population. The consumer who is hard hit in this context is a blackmarketer in another sense, since he passes his bread coupons and cloth ration cards, which he may not need to the blackmarketers for a profit. Delhi has become the Mecca of licence touts and permit procurers, who line the pockets of officialdom and sell their quota in the open market for an exorbitant price. The last weapon against corruption and maladministration is effective and vigilant public opinion. If the public is corrupt, and public opinion can be manipulated for a price, it tolls the knell of freedom. This is the unparalleled situation facing us after four years of hard-won freedom and on the eve of general elections. Freedom is in peril: let citizens save it at all costs.

A.I.C.C. DEBATE ON MANIFESTO

Need For Linguistic Provinces Stressed

BANGALORE, JULY 14 (PTI).

THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE TODAY RESUMED THE DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFT ELECTION MANIFESTO, PRESENTED TO IT YESTERDAY BY PRIME MINISTER NEHRU.

Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. read out an amendment tabled on behalf of the Working Committee which seeks to substitute the last sentence in the paragraph dealing with the protection of the rights of minorities. The original sentence was "every effort should be made to ensure proper representation for them (minorities) in the legislatures and other public bodies."

The new sentence reads: "The Congress will make every effort to ensure proper representation for them in the legislatures and other public bodies."

COMMITMENT TO MINORITIES

Mr. Gautam explained that the amendment was thought necessary, as otherwise the impression might have been created that some sort of reservation would be made for the minorities. The amendment sought to give a definite commitment to the minorities that the Congress would see that a large number of candidates belonging to these communities were put up and support for their success was ensured.

The Central Food and Agriculture Minister, Mr. K. M Munshi, moved an amendment stating, "increase in agricultural production is absolutely essential for putting our national economy on a firm basis."

Mr. Radha Rahan (Delhi) by an amendment wanted the ideal of prohibition to which the Congress was wedded to be included and supported in the manifesto. No mention, he said, had been made in it about the prohibition policy of the Congress. It would be in the fitness of things if the manifesto reiterated the Congress policy of introducing total prohibition in the whole country as soon as possible. He also wanted expenditure on Government administrations, ministers and legislatures to be reduced.

Mr. Kaleswara Rao (Andhra) moved an amendment to the effect that where the creation of linguistic provinces was economically feasible, it should be done as soon as possible. He envisaged the setting up of a 'Visala Andhra", a "Visala Karnataka', and a "Visala Maharashtra". Hyderabad State, he said, should be broken up linguistically and the respective areas attached to the proposed new linguistic provinces, Hyderabad city, he suggested, should be the capital of "Visala Andhra".

Mr. Hira Balabh Tripathi (UP) urged that an assurance should be included in the manifesto that all efforts would be made for relieving the suffering of the middle classes and labour.

MERGE BENGALI-SPEAKING AREAS

Mr. N. N. Sen (West Bengal) moved an amendment urging the merger of all Bengali-speaking areas contiguous to West Bengal with that State. This would, he said, also facilitate rehabilitation of refugees from East Bengal.

Mr. Alagurai Shastri, General Secretary of the Uttar Pradesh Congress Committee, moved five amendments which sought in the main to stress the ethical and moral side of education and the need for having class co-operation for taking the country forward. He also wanted it to be made very clear that Kashmir was part of India and would remain so. He urged the Government to take steps for preventing any further exodus of minority community members from East Bengal to India.

Mr. Raghavendra Prasad Sinha (Bihar) suggested that all land over 30 acres belonging to any landlord should be taken over and distributed to landless labourers for co-operative farming. He also wanted the appointment of an Investigation Commission to look into the work of senior Government officials. It should recommend their promotion on the work done by them.

Mr. Raghunath Singh (U.P.) by an amendment wanted cow slaughter to be banned altogether throughout India.

Mr. Hriday Narain Chaudhuri (Bihar) stressed the need of giving more help to handloom weavers.

Mr. Gopikrishna Vijavargiya (Madhya Bharat) wanted all distinction between class 'B' and 'C' States to be removed.

Mr. Mahavir Singh (U.P.) said that it should be made very clear that India would not join any "military alliance or any power bloc". India should also try "to prevent U.N.O. from becoming a mere plaything of any power bloc.

Mr. Madan Gopal Agarwal (Nagpur) said that controls raised prices rather than checking them. The Government's control policy continued to vary every six months. If controls were to be retained at all, they should be worked well so that they helped the people instead of being a burden on them. But it would be in the best interests of the people to pursue a policy of slow decontrol in all goods except food.

Mr. Agarwal was supported by Mr. Kenbanyalal Khediwala (Madhya Bharat).

Seth Govind Das, member of the Working Committee, gave wholehearted support to the manifesto and called upon all members to accept it without any reservation or qualification. The draft manifesto, he said, was the best that the Congress had brought forward during the last 30 years. Much of the credit for this was of course due to the fact that it had been drafted by Prime Minister Nehru. Moreover, it was the first manifesto that the Congress had brought forward after the country attained independence and adult suffrage became a recognised fact.

COW SLAUGHTER

Re-affirming his faith in the plea that cow slaughter should be banned in India, Seth Govind Das said that the present, was however, not the opportune moment to press this demand. He asked those members who had tabled amendments to this effect to withdraw them and vote the manifesto as it had been moved by the Prime Minister.

The most significant thing about the manifesto, he said, was that it gave top priority to economic reconstruction. But this was subject to the country's freedom and integrity not being affected in any manner whatsoever. He supported the idea of co-operative farming and said that this was the only method of increasing food production. He, however, was against nationalisation of all land immediately.

The A.I.C.C. adjourned at 12-49 p.m. till three.

GADGIL'S PLEA

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Union Minister for Works, Production and Supply, said that the manifesto as it stood did not go far enough. It made no mention of social justice. Its attitude to controls was "halfhearted".

Mr. K. V. Swamy (Madras) pleaded for the formation of linguistic states.

Mr. Benarsi Das (U.P.) urged strongly for a ban on cow slaughter.

Mr. Nathulal Jain (Rajasthan) wanted all distinctions between class "A", "B" and "C" states to be abolished except to the extent of the privileges guaranteed to the former rulers.

FAMILY PLANNING

Mr. A. P. Udayabhandu (Kerala) said it was of prime importance that economic inequality was removed. Family planning also was very urgently needed in the country not only in the interest of its economy, but of the "emancipation of women."

NO PENSIONS

Mr. Krishna Nand Swamy (Maha Koshal) suggested that the highest salary of a Government official should be Rs. 1,000 per month and the lowest Rs. 50. Pensions should be abolished.

Mr. M. Skanamwar (Nagpur) also pleaded for the speedy formation of linguistic provinces.

Mr. Jwala Prasad Sharma (Ajmer) said that the manifesto though good, lacked ideological content. How could Congressmen fight communist ideology with this manifesto? he asked.

Mr. R. V. Swaminathan (Tamilnad) wanted land to be redistributed on the basis of economic holdings.

Mr. Ratnappa Kumbhar (Maharashtra) moved an amendment seeking to add in the manifesto the problem of employment of the educated youth.

PRINTING MISTAKE IN CONGRESS MANIFESTO

BANGALORE, July 14 (PTI):— Mr. Nehru today included in the circulated copy of the manifesto two sentences relating to state trading and co-operative enterprise. The reference to state trading was to the effect, "state trading should be undertaken wherever the balance of advantage lies in favour of such a course."

After the sentence, "a large field for private enterprise is, however, left over". Mr. Nehru added the sentence, "in this field, the aim should be to develop co-operative enterprise on an increasing scale."

He explained that these had been omitted in the copy by a printing mistake.

Pak Air Force Officer Shot Dead

KARACHI, July 13 (PTI): Flight Sergeant Faiz of the Royal Pakistan Air Force was shot dead here today in the R.P.A.F. Provost Office.

The civil police are reported to have arrested another sergeant of the R.P.A.F. in this connection. The circumstances of the case are not known.

Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case

KARACHI, July 14, (PTI): Mr. Mohammed Hussain Ata, one of the fifteen accused in the Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case, who was absconding, has been apprehended.

Though not officially described as such a section of the Pakistan Press has been decribing Mr. Ata as a Communist.

The other fifteen accused—Eleven Army and Air Force officers and three civilians—have been under secret trial since June 15 in the Hyderabad (Sind) Jail, 125 miles from Karachi.

Indo-Pak Technicians For Canada

OTTAWA, July 14 (PTI-Reuter): The first technicians coming to Canada for training under the Commonwealth Colombo Plan will arrive here on Monday, the External Affairs Department said last night.

They are coming from Pakistan to familiarise themselves with Canadian agricultural facilities and farming methods.

Indian members of the Agricultural Mission nominated by India and Pakistan are expected to arrive about the end of July. They are Kanti Raj, Deputy-Director of Agriculture for Madras; and Dr. J. B. Dubey, Director of Agriculture for Bhopal.

RADIATION-PROOF ANTI-'SUB' FRIGATE

PORTSMOUTH (Hamshire), July 14 (PTI-Reuter): "Relentless", Britain's first anti-submarine frigate specially protected against atomic radiation left here today for trials.

During his short visit to Bombay, Mr. H. Roy Gollan, the High Commissioner for Australia, visited the Polson Coffee Factory at Mazagaon on Thursday last. L. to R: Lt.-Col. J. D. Kothawala, Director of Polson Ltd. (tin in hand), Mr. H. Roy Gollan, Mr. S. D. Shubart, Australian Government Senior Trade Commissioner in Bombay, and Mr. J. D. Keating.

Penicillin Factory At Dehu Road

NEW DELHI, July 14, (PTI): The draft agreement between the Government of India on one hand and W.H.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F. on the other for the manufacture of penicillin in India was finalised at a meeting held here yesterday.

It is proposed that the penicillin factory should be located near Dehu Road in Poona District.

The factory, according to agreement, it is stated, will be owned and controlled by the Government of India, and U.N.I.C.E.F. will supply all the imported equipment estimated to be valued at 850,000 dollars. The organisation has stipulated that the Government of India would distribute free to children and pregnant mothers in India penicillin of the value of 850,000 dollars.

Other clauses of the agreement are said to be that WHO will provide technical assistance and also arrange for training of Indian personnel at an approximate cost of 350,000 dollars. WHO will also award fellowships for advanced training in connection with the operation of the plant.

The factory will have a production capacity of about 400,000 mega units per month, rising within two years to a 750,000 mega units. Production is likely to start in December 1953, while full production is likely to be reached about an year later.

The meeting to finalise the agreement was presided over by Mr. C. C. Desai, Secretary of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply and attended by Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Minister for Public Works, Bombay, Col. Mani, Regional Director for SE Asia of WHO, Mr. S. M. Kenny, Far Eastern Headquarters Director of UNICEF and representatives of the Ministries of Production and Supply, Finance and Health.

SEVEN KILLED IN AIR CRASH

LINCOLN (England), July 14 (PTI-Reuter): Seven members of the crew were killed when a Royal Air Force 'Lincoln' bomber crashed into a field at Welton near here early today.

Ships For Poland Requisitioned

LONDON, July 14 (PTI-Reuter): The British Foreign Office and Admiralty jointly announced today that two vessels which were under construction in Britain for Polish owners have today been requisitioned under defence regulations. The ships, are oil tankers of 7,600 tons gross.

NEW DELHI, July 14: His Excellency Commanding General Shingha Shum Shere Junge Bahaur Rana, Ambassador of Nepal in India, presented his letters of recall to the President at Government House today.

Fire Aids Flood Havoc

KANASA CITY, July 14, (PTI-Reuter): Half a million gallons of burning petrol added a new terror in flood-stricken Kansas city where the great Missouri river is rushing 25 feet deep through the streets.

A 6,000-gallon oil tank torn from its foundations by rushing waters crashed into a high tension cable and sparks ignited the oil. The flaming tank floated into an oil storage yard and exploded twenty tanks containing 500,000 gallons of petrol, diesel oil and Naphtha.

Thousands of refugees from flooded Kanasa city were joined by thousands of others fleeing from the burning oil floating on the water.

13 KILLED

At least thirteen people have died in the floods and damage has been estimated as high as one thousand million dollars. The White House announced in Washington that President Truman had asked for the appropriation of fifteen million dollars for emergency relief.

NEED FOR CULTURAL PROPAGANDA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. K. Amin, a prominent social worker, was a guest of honour at a party given by the Devadiga Sudharaka Sangha towards last week-end celebrate his successful tour of South Africa for about two years accompanied by Arya Kanya Vidyalaya girls from Baroda.

"It is a fact", observed Mr. Amin in the speech delivered at this party, that the enterprising Indian nationals who migrated to South Africa some decades ago, with a view to expanding the scope of their trade, or service, etc., have set a firm foot on that soil, and their frugal and economical living aided to a great extent by their skill and power of origination, has largely been responsible for the colonization of the vast undeveloped terrains of South Africa amidst the British, French and the Portuguese. Mr. Amin further observed that as a result of our country's independence our nationals are more honoured and respected now than ever before. The powerful anti-Indian propaganda indulged in by interested parties in South Africa have been, in a large measure, effaced by the wonderful physical feats demonstrated by the Arya Kanya girls in the different parts of that country.

Four Killed In Austrian Floods

VIENNA, July 14 (PTI-Reuter): Several parts of Austria were flooded today after severe thunder storms which killed four people yesterday.

Crops have been badly damaged, bridges carried away and roads cut.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Ashad Shud 11 2007.
Muslim: Savval 10 1370.
Parsi: Behman 16 1320.
Sunrise 6-09 A.M., Sunset 7-20 P.M
Hightide 09-12, 20-10 Lowtide 01-57, 14-58

Today's Engagements

STUDENTS' PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Free show of "Vishnu Bhagwan" to members at Jai Hind Theatre 9 a. m.

RISHI DAYARAM AND SETH HASSARAM NATIONAL COLLEGE BANDRA: Discourse on "Congress and the coming elections" by D. F. Karaka 11 a. m.

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: Shri Acharya Chatursain Shastry's lecture on "Naya Sandeh" 9 a. m. at Arya Samaj Mandir, Fort

PRITAM KALA MANDIR: Dance competition at Sir Jiwaji Cowaji Hall (Cama Hall). Competitors to be present at 2-30 p. m.

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SANGHA: Annual meeting 2-30 p. m. at 46 Churchgate Street.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION: Members' meeting 5 p.m. at Dhuru Hall, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, to discuss the proposal to hold a convention for Indo-Soviet Friendship in Bombay. Soviet film also to be screened.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. C. J. Krishnaswamy's lecture on "Predictive Astrology" 5 p. m. at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

BOMBAY PRADESH ARYA-SAMAJ: Meeting at Arya Bhuvan near Marwadi Vidyalaya 5-30 p. m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Discourses on "Shri Shayan Ekadashi" 7 p. m. at Shri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEYSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Is There a God"? 6-15 p. m. Jehangir Wadia Bldg.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Are there Different Roads to God?" Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park. 5-30 P. M.

First Instalment Of U.N. Food

ARRIVAL TODAY

BOMBAY, Saturday: The United Nations Staff Members from various Nationalities having spontaneously contributed over dol. 16,000 for Food Relief of India, a Committee of United Nations Secretariat has purchased 100 tons of wheat for India. The first instalment will arrive in Bombay on July 15th and it will be formally handed over by Dr. Leitegeber, Director of the United Nations New Delhi Information Centre, to the Regional Director of Food Grains, Bombay, Mr. N. S. Sikand before a gathering of members of the Bombay Association for the United Nations and other citizens on board the S. S. City of Birmingham alongside Shed No. 7. Alexandra Dock on Monday 16th July at 5-30 p. m.

Three Food Shipments From Abroad

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three food ships arrived in Bombay port yesterday from overseas with grains for allocation to different regions. s. s. "Saraswati" brought 1,620 tons of rice from Pakistan, s.s. "George Mathews" brought 9,460 tons of Australian wheat and s. s. "Atlantic City" carried 8,586 tons of American milo. The grains are being discharged today.

Foodgrain Despatches

BOMBAY, Saturday.

About 3,611 tons of foodgrains were discharged yesterday and nearly 4,611 tons were despatched to various destinations on the same day. (1,879 tons by road and 2,732 tons by rail).

Eight food ships which are at berth today are being unloaded. There was no ship either carrying food or any other cargo waiting in the stream for berth. About 7,246 tons of foodgrains were lying in the transit sheds at 8 a. m. today.

MR. B. A. DALAL

Mr. B. A. Dalal, former Chairman of the Standing Committee Bombay Municipality, photographed at Santa Cruz on his arrival from continental tour on Friday.

476 Rebel Leaguers Expelled

LAHORE, July 14 (PTI): The Punjab Muslim League announced on Friday the names of 476 rebel Leaguers who have been expelled from the party for five years.

Widespread Rain in Konkan

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 14. (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

Rainfall has been widespread in the Konkan, Malabar-South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin and has occurred locally in Assam, sub-Hihalayan West Bengal, West Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches:

Ahmedabad	99	76	0.3	2.8	—6.0
Bangalore	77	66	T	7.2	+2.5
Baroda	95	78	0.8	3.3	—8.3
BOMBAY	85	75	5.5	32.0	—0.2
Calcutta	87	81	0	15.3	—2.3
Cuttack	82	0	10	.2	—5.2
Delhi	104	81	T	4.0	—2.8
Hyderabad	86	73	0	7.4	+.05
Madras	90	81	0	2.9	—0.5
Mysore	80	66	0	1.5	—2.3
Nagpur	92	78	0	4.0	—10.7
Simla	71	55	1.4	7.0	—6.7

'Quake Shocks

POONA: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin with epicentre about 1,550 miles away from Poona, was recorded by the seismographs in the meteorological office Poona at 12-11 p. m. I.S.T. yesterday.

DIBRUGARH: A smart earthquake shock was felt just at noon here today. The tremor lasted about forty seconds.

Mild shocks were also felt at one and three a. m. last night when people were awakened from sleep. No damage has so far been reported.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244 m—07-40 Prog., 07-45 V S Shah, G songs, 08-15 N Sarnaik, kh.v.d. 11-45 N Patankar, kh.v.d. 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 S G Mohiuddin, sitar, 13-40 Week's progs., 13-45 Prog.- concert, 14-00 Sunday serenade, 14-15 Story of S Foster, 17-30 N Sarnaik, kh.v.d. 18-10 S G Mohiuddin, sitar, 18-30 Saraswati Rane, thumri, bhajan 19-00 Air artist, G geet, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air artists, violin duet, 19-30 V S Shah, khayal, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 N Patankar, thumri, 20-45 V S Shah, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude 22-00 Musical tpestry.

VARIATIONS: 353 m—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 S G Mohiuddin, sitar, 08-45 G T Powle, M songs, 11-00 Film songs, 12-15 R Kinikar, M feature "Varsha". 13-00 G T Powle, bhavgeet, 13-30 Vazirbai, ghazal, 13-50 Saraswati Rane, M pad, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Air artist, M pad, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 G T Powle, M songs; 20-30 Dr. M Chandra, H talk, 20-45 Letters' replies, H, 21-00 Vazirbai, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 Saraswati Rane, kh.v.d. 22-15 N Sarnaik, kh.v.d.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 and 326.1 mm—08-15 Raam nasam, 08-30 Mirabai Badkar, thumri bharavin, 18-20 Kunjabala Mehta and sisters, gauri geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda) and Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Film songs (Ahm.), 19-00 Mirabai Badkar, dadra, 19-15 Kunjabala Mehta's party, Kavi Nundlal's works, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet kunj (Baroda), 19-50 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 Mirabai Badkar, bhavgeet, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 India's music, Delhi relay (Ahm.) 21-15 Kunjabala Mehta and sisters G geets, 21-30 Mirabai Badkar, mian malhar.

GOA

34.22 m. — 08.00 a. m Hindi film music, 09-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Organaires, 11-00 Ten top tunes 12-00 noon Men behind melody, 12-30 p. m. Voice of prophecy. 01-00 Music by Roth, 01-30 Salon serenade, 02-00 Hindi request prog., 03-00 Hindi film music, 04-00 N. Cloutier and his music, 04-30 Concert Hall of air 05-00 I hear Southland singing, 05-15 Bringing Christ to Nations 05-30 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m. — 07-15 a. m. It's a good day, 07-30 BBC news, 07-45 Star of today, 08-00 Sunday serenade, 08-15 Voice of prophecy., 08-45 Round up time 09-00 Swap shop. 09-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog. 12-00 Music for lunch, 05-00 p. m. Hindi prog., 06-30 Lipton Show (Hindi) 07-00 Down harmony lane, 07-15 Four stars and starlet 07-30 Music by Roth, 07-55 Rhodes record of week, 08-00 Famous tenors 08-30 Melody tours, 09-00 Relay Voice of America, 09-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-30 Sunday service, 16-00 Sports, 16-15 C Kunz, at piano, 18-45 Strike up music, 19-45 Concerto (Beethoven's) 21-00 Dance them around, 21-45 Sunday service, 22-15 London forum, 23-00 In town tonight (from Paris).

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, and prog., and for children 20-15 For Pakistan and weekly review, 20-20 Eastern affairs in Br. Press 20-35 Letters' replies.

Broadcast From Ship

At 9-15 P. M. on Monday, July 16, All India Radio will broadcast a Radio Report on the arrival of "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM" he ship, carying a fight of foodgrains from the United Nations Secretariat staff to India. The programme will include recorded excerpts from the speeches made during the ceremony of handing over the fod gift by, U. N. Official to the Government of India representative.

The Programme will be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

Hindi Lessons In Gujarati

The seventh and the new Course of Hindi Lessons in Gujerati and Marathi to be broadcast by All India Radio, Bombay will commence from Monday, July 16, 1951. This Course comprising 65 lessons will be spread over a period of three months. The Lessons in Marathi can be heard at 8-15 p. m. on 353 and 61.89 metres and in Gujarati at 7-45 a. m. on 244 and 31-41 metres, on all days except Saturday and Sundays.

Land Requisition Act

High Court Hears Arguments

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ARGUMENTS were heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar, at the Bombay High Court, in the appeal filed by Government against the decision of Mr. Justice Tendolkar, declaring the Bombay Land Requisition Act of 1948, Act II of 1950 and Act XXXIX of 1950 as invalid and void.

By Act II of 1950, Government sought to extend the duration of Requisition Act by two years, and by the Act XXXIX of 1950, the power to requisition for any purpose was confined to requisition for a purpose of State or for a public purpose, that is to say, the Act was brought in conformity with the provisions in the Constitution of India.

The question of the validity of the Acts arose out of a petition filed by Mr. H. S. Alreja, a sub-tenant, whose premises were requisitioned by Government. Mr. Justice Tendolkar held that the 1948 Act was void as it was beyond the competence of the State Legislature; that Act II of 1950 was invalid as it was an enabling Act in relation to the 1948 Act; and that Act XXXIX of 1950 was ineffective as it had not obtained the assent of the President.

GOVT.'S ARGUMENTS

On behalf of Government it was argued that requisition and acquisition were totally different and that the lower court had erred in holding that requisitioning for an indefinite period amounted to acquisition. Act II of 1950 was not a new legislation. Under the Act of 1948, Government had been given power to extend the life of the Act by notification for two years, and what had been done in this case was that instead of the Executive extending the life of the Act, the legislature itself had done it. By Act XXXIX of 1950, the law was brought in conformity with the Constitution.

RESPONDENTS' PLEA

On behalf of the first respondent, Mr. Alreja, it was contended that the power given under the Requisition Act was really a power of acquisition in the guise of requisition; Act II of 1950 was fresh legislative action which was void as it contravened the fundamental rights; and that by Act XXXIX of 1950 Government sought to amend the Act of 1948 which had expired.

On behalf of Bai Meherbai, the second respondent, it was submitted that after the Constitution came into operation the State Legislature could not legislate for "acquisition or requisition of property except for the purposes of the Union." Under Act II of 1950, requisitioning could be for any purpose which would include purposes of the Union, and the power of requisitioning being one single purpose, the whole Act was bad.

It was further urged that Act II of 1950 being a new Act legislated after the Constitution came into operation, it could not be saved by the provisions of the Constitution as the State Legislature could not reserve to itself power to legislate in anticipation when by the Constitution itself that power had gone. In this connection, it was pointed out that the Constitution had made a distinction between "existing law" and "law in force". Act II of 1950 being the potential operation of the 1948 Act, it could not be saved by the provisions under Article 31 (5) of the Constitution as the former Act was not an existing law.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned to Monday.

Stabbed To Death

BHANDARA, July 14 (H.S.): Shrimati Parvatibai, ex-malguzar of Salehati, is reported to have been stabbed to death. The cause of murder is not yet known and the culprit is untraced. Brisk investigations are in progress.

Assam's Gift To Bombay

SHILLONG, July 13 (PTI).

THE Chief Minister of Assam, Mr. Bishnuram Medhi, is shortly presenting a male rhinoceros to the Bombay Zoo as a token of Assam's good will to the people of the Bombay State.

Officers of the Assam Forest Department are now busy making preparations for the capture of the animal in the Kaziranga Game Sanctuary.

So far eight rhinos from Assam have been exported to United States United Kingdom, Egypt, Switzerland and Italy.

SIX ARRESTED FOR ILLICIT LIQUOR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Six persons were arrested and a huge quantity of wash and illicit liquor seized by the Prohibition Police in a series of raids carried out in the different parts of the city today.

In a major haul the Southern Preventive Section police seized over 88 gallons of fermented wash and a quantity of illicit liquor in a raid carried out on Tank Road, Nagpada, locality this afternoon. The seizure was made from a gutter adjoining Tambavalla Building. The police took charge of a full working still and implements from the gutter. No arrests have been made. Sub-Inspectors Powar and Muzumdar are investigating into the case.

AT MAHIM

The Prohibition Intelligence Section, in the 1rst of its three raids in the city today, arrested three persons at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, in the morning and seized one gallon of hot illicit liquor.

In the afternoon from Jacob Circle, Arthur Road, two persons were arrested and a quantity of denatured spirit was seized from them.

Late in the evening another raid was made at the servants' quarters of the St. George's Hospital from where the prohibition police seized 10 gallons of fermented wash and some quantity of illicit liquor and a working still. Lewis Pascal who is alleged to have been attending to the working still was arrested.

PILES CURE

Perfect Herbal Ointment and Magic Cure for all Varieties of PILES. Stops pain and Bleeding in 24 hours. Complete cure in 1 month—Guaranteed. Price per tube Rs 3/- V.P.P. extra.

PILES CURE DEPOT.
Chodavaram P. O.
(Vizag Dt. Madras.)

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges & notables Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17

A.I.C.C. MEETS 'IN CAMERA' TODAY

Election Manifesto Adopted

PT. NEHRU'S REPLY TO CRITICS OF CONTROL & PROHIBITIONISTS

BANGALORE, July 14, U.P.I. & P.T.I.

THE A.-I.C.C. today adopted the draft election manifesto as placed before it by the Working Committee after a detailed discussion of nine hours.

Repeated demands for decontrol evoked a determined reply from the Prime Minister, who declared that controls would not be lifted and "all talks of decontrol must stop and stop completely.

The absence of any mention of prohibition in the election manifesto was commented upon by many a member. The Prime Minister pointed out that though the enforcement of prohibition might be good, it should not be embarked upon at the cost of upsetting national economy.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of Uttar Pradesh, replying to the debate said that the main purpose of the manifesto was to create conditions in the coutry under which all sections of the community might enjoy the good things of life in equal measure.

In order to achieve it, the economy of the country had to be regulated and controlled and future work done on the basis of planning. All plans involved a certain amount of regulation and control. He hoped, therefore, that there would be no loose talk about decontrol.

"All our energies", Pandit Pant said, "should be devoted to producing more goods, whether in the agriculture sphere or the industrial or the cottage industry or any other. It is only through that that we can bring about the new social order which we all want to establish in the country as early as possible."

Jwala Prasad Sharma, a young A.I.C.C. member from Ajmer, received a pat on the back from Prime Minister Nehru for making a good though a little over-enthusiastic speech at this afternoon's session of the A.I.C.C.

Mr. Sharma, who was , repeatedly cheered in the course of his speech on the draft election manifesto, flayed the black-marketers right and left and declared that the Congress would resist tooth and nail the tactics of profiteers who wanted to "bully the Government to accept the policy of decontrol." He, however, spoke with an unusually loud voice and gesticulated vehemently.

After his speech, Mr. Sharma was called by the Prime Minister who patted him goodhumouredly and remarked "you speak well; but if you start speaking slowly, I might also enjoy your speech".

NEHRU'S REPLY TO CRITICS

BANGALORE, July 14, (PTI): After nine hours' discussion, the A.I.C.C. unanimously adopted the Congress election manifesto. Some of the amendments to the manifesto which were agreed to by the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru were accepted by the hourse, while the rest were either negatived or withdrawn.

Prime Minister Nehru accepted Mr. Munshi's amendment which said that increased agricultural production was absolutely essential for putting the national economy on a firm basis. He also accepted another amendment which said that cottage industries should be organised as industrial cooperatives wherever possible. Another amendment accepted by him said that the main field of employment for the educated youth was to be found in well organised and properly conducted industries. Of course he explained, industries included all kinds of industries, big, small-scale and cottage.

Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt had suggested that a reference should be made to the importance of sports in the manifesto. Mr. Nehru regretted he could not accept the suggestion, as it did not fit in the context, but said he was very anxious that progress should be made in sports. He was glad that very fine stadia had been erected in Delhi, Bombay and elsewhere to develop the general standards of athletics and sports.

Mr. Nehru accepted an amendment which said that security of tenure and fair rents should be assured to tenants and tillers of the soil. Normally speaking, he said, after the abolition of Zamindari, there should be no tenants, but, there were the Riotwari and other systems, and it was better to make this reference.

The draft manifesto, said Mr Nehru, would form the basis of the election manifesto to be issued by the Working Committee. The Working Committee should be free to add something to t. For instance, the Committee had not yet considered the planning commission's report, and it was possible that it might like to say something about it.

SOCIAL PURPOSE

One of the speakers on the amendments had asked what was a cooperative commonwealth and what was the difference between a cooperative commonwealth and communism. Mr. Nehru said that he could not precisely and definitely define those terms, because they had somewhat different meanings in different minds, and it was quite possible that one might change one's ideas about them, say, six months later. There was no finality in society.

That problems, said Mr. Nehru, came up when they thought of planning. Planning was an attempt to lash down the broad social purposes and then the method to attain them.

The immediate social purpose today was to provide food, clothing and shelter to everybody in India. After that, they had to think of health, education etc. 'go step by step. We have to remove the difficulties and disabilities which come in the way. Where there is an obstruction, we remove it. Supposing small holdings prevent our growth, we try to have cooperative farming, and so on."

One member had said that planning meant complete control and dictatorship. That was not correct.

But we do believe in the essence of democracy and, therefore, even at the cost of some apparent slowness in the progress, we stick to democratic method."

DEMOCRATIC PLANNING

Mr. Nehru continued: "We are endeavouring to have a system of democratic planning. Any planning involves a certain measure of control, not absolute control but a certain measure of it, may be a growing measure, which is cooperatively decided upon by the people concerned.

EGALITARIAN SOCIETY

There was a suggestion during the debate that land should be distributed equally and that there should be a ceiling on the size of the holding. Mr. Nehru said that no doubt they should gladly distribute the land. "We have to move towards an egalitarian society, it is true. But when some

(Continued on Page 15)

Kidwai Explains: A.I.C.C. Accepts?

BANGALORE, July 14, (UPI): The controversy in connection with the double membership of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, of the Congress as well as of the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party which had been the subject-matter of considerable discussions among the Congress High Command and members of the A. I. C. C. seems to have been the subject-matter of considerable discussions among the Congress High Command and members of the A.I.C.C. seems to have been set at rest after it was considered by the Congress Working Committee at its late last-night's meeting.

Althouh the Working Committee has not yet finalised its decision on the Kidwai affair, it seems to be satisfied with Mr. Kidwai's explanation and may not press the issue before the A.I.C.C.

U. S. REJECTS

WASHINGTON, July 14, (UPA): The United States revealed Saturday it formally rejected Soviet proposals for a "veto bound" four-power conference on the Japanese peace treaty.

Korean Reds Climb Down

ARMISTICE TALKS TO REOPEN TODAY

TOKYO, July 14, (PTI-Reuter).

COMMUNIST authorities in a radio message tonight accepted Gen. Ridgway's conditions for a resumption of the Korea armistice talks at Kaesong.

Observers here considered it probable that the Communist and U.N. delegations would resume tomorrow the talks disrupted last Wednesday.

North Korean Pyongyang radio broadcasting in Korea said tonight that the Communists agreed to admit twenty Allied correspondents to Kaesong and agreed in principle to demilitarise the town.

It said the Chinese and the North Koreans agreed to the United Nations Commander's suggestion that an area within a five-mile radius of the "truce town" of Kaesong should be declared a neutral zone.

General Ridgway had proposed that this zone be barred to armed troops and that each side should be allowed to have at the most 150 people in the area.

The Communist reply today said: "We agree to your proposal to neutralise Kaesong, and, correcting a few misunderstandings, agree to carry on the peace talks. "We propose to leave the question of liaison organs and liaison staff to our two delegations, and solve it at the next meeting."

According to the Communist reply—heard in Tokyo and translated from the Japanese version—the Communists also agreed to admit twenty United Nations correspondents to Kaesong.

But they added that they considered their presence "inappropriate" at the present stage of the discussions, when no agreement had been reached on the conference agenda.

General Ridgway's headquarters in Tokyo refused to comment on the Communist reply until a "properly authenticated message" had been received.

But observers thought it had opened the way for resumption of the talks tomorrow.

REDS' REPLY

The Communist reply was signed by Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the North Korean forces, and Peng Teh Huai, commander of the Chinese "Volunteers"

It supported the principle that disagreements should be settled by "mutual deliberation", and added: "We consider that one-sided news-gathering while agreement has not been reached is inappropriate. But we recognise the addition of twenty reporters to your delegation personnel, and have already given orders to look after this".

Six helicopters used by the United Nations negotiators stood idle at the advanced "peace base" on the Imjin river today as the United Nations awaited Communist reaction to General Ridgway's proposals.

A convoy of lorris and jeeps with white flags stood by to take the party to Kaesong, if the talks were resumed.

Lt.-Gen. James Van Fleet, Eighth Army Commander, visited the United Nations delegation today.

Eighth Army reports said about 100 Communists were digging in south of Kaesong, outside the neutral zone proposed by General Ridgway.

Another small force was digging in to the south-east of the zone, they added.

Rumours of a big Communist buildup in the west continued but an Eighth Army spokesman discounted suggestions of an unusual strengthening of Communist forces on the west-central front.

ON BATTLE FRONT

The biggest action on the battle front yesterday was south of Kumsong, where Allied troops advanced about 2,000 yards to seize high ground. The Eighth Army tonight reported engagements between Allied patrols and a Communist platoon north-west of Korangpori, fifteen miles east of Kaesong.

MOSCOW STORY OF MUTINY IN TOKYO

MOSCOW, July 14 (UPA): 'Pravda' reported today that there had been a mutiny of American troops in Tokyo.

It said Suoreme Commander General Matthew Ridgway ordered the summary execution of scores of men. It said many others were arrested.

OPEN SESSION CONCLUDES

The A.I.C.C. concluded its open session at 9-15 tonight.

The Congress President announced, however, that the A.I.C.C. would meet 'in camera' at 2-30 p.m. tomorrow at the Residency to consider organisational matters. The first item to be taken up would be the letter addressed to him by 29 members of the A.I.C.C. a few months ago on the Congress unity question. It would be open to anyone of the signatories to move the motion and discuss it.

Lobby Talks On Unity Move

BANGALORE, July 14 (PTI): Lobby talks in the A.I.C.C. centred round the overnight discussions in the Congress Working Committee on the 'unity move".

The suggestion for a reconstituted Working Committee as well as the Election Board had emanated in Delhi in April last, when Prime Minister Nehru and Maulana Azad carried on the infructuous talks with the sponsors of the now defunct Congress Democratic Front.

Members of the Working Committee had then offered to make way to give representation to "the other group" but the negotiations fell through as the dissidents' demands could not be fully met. Since then Mr. Kripalani has left the Congress fold, preceded by the veteran Congressman Dr. P. C. Ghosh of West Bengal. The question of restoring unity in the Congress has been on the forefront since then.

Last night, when the Working Committee took up the matter, various suggestions were made to tighten up the organisation and make it more broadbased.

Mr. Nehru's suggestion for a reconstitution of the Central Executive of the Party as well as the Election Board elected by the A.I.C.C. in Delhi in April last was not, it is stated, discussed in detail.

The Congress President Mr. Tandon, it is learnt, also offered to resign. This offer he had made publicly once or twice in the past. His point of view, it would appear, is that if the Working Committee which he had nominated did not command the confidence of the Prime Minister, it followed that he should also relinquish his office.

The question, however, was not one of confidence or lack of it. Mr. Nehru's anxiety, according to informed quarters, was that the Congress Executive should be as broad-based as possible so that its hold and contact with the masses would be sound.

NO FORMULA YET

Mr. Nehru, it is learnt, has not produced any formula yet, but is expected to do so at the meeting of the Working Committee to be held at 10 tonight.

Meanwhile, according to a prominent Congress leader, he did not expect the whole Working Committee to go out, even though some of the members offered their resignations last night itself.

He thought some reshuffle might meet the situation. There are already two vacancies in the Working Committee. Two more seats could be secured by a reshuffle. The names of Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, and Mr Shanker Rao Deo are being mentioned as possible invitees to join the Committee.

So far as Dr. Ghosh is concerned, it is pointed out, he has his commitments to his own party in West Bengal and it is not certain if he would rejoin the Congress.

Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, said today that a reshuffle of the Working Committee was the best way to secure unity in the Congress. This suggstion was mooted first at the Ahmedabad session of the A.I.C.C. in January last and since then it had been given earnest consideration.

TELANGANA REDS' PEACE MOVE?

AHMEDABAD, July 14 (PTI): Mr. A. K. Gopalan, Communist leader, referred here today to the correspondence between Acharya Vinoba Bhave and Mr. S. A. Dange and told PTI: "There is possibility of a negotiated settlement between Government and the Communist Party in Telangana".

Tyagi's Tip To Congress

BANGALORE, July 14, (UPI). SHRI Mahavir Tyagi, India's Minister of State for Finance, suggested here today that the Congress should not put up any candidates on its party ticket in the forthcoming general elections, but to leave it to the people to elect their real representatives.

In an interview to the United Press, Shri Tyagi said that if all efforts for a compromise failed, then the best alternative for the Congress would be to announce to the people that, after making a gift of the freedom to the nation and also after enacting its constitution, the Congress would leave it to the people to elect their real representative to various legislatures in the country.

"The Congress", he said, "should not put up any candidates on its tickets, but allow such Congressmen as have rendered sincere services to the people to offer themselves for election along with other independent candidates."

Festival Girl To Visit India

BOMBAY, Friday.

"Miss Festival of Britain" is expected in India shortly on a brief visit. The holder of this title and winner of the first prize of a round the world flight by B.O.A.C. and other Commonwealth airlines, is a 19-years-old typist, Miss Judy Breen of Kensington, London.

A nation-wide contest was organised by the Odeon-Gaumont cinema theatres to coincide with the Festival of Britain and the qualifications for the competition were grace, deportment, personality, good speaking voice and general attractiveness. Miss Breen won the title of "Miss Festival of Britain" from 24 finalists, among whom were housewives, typists, shop assistants, students, a police cadet and a school teacher. Professional models, mannequins and winners of any national beauty contests were rigidly excluded from the Festival Girl competition.

Miss Festival of Britain is due to leave London on August 1 and her itinerary will include New York, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, San Francisco, Sydney, Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Delhi, Karachi, Cairo and Rome. She will fly on the routes of B.O.A.C., Trans-Canada Airlines, British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines and Qantas Empire Airways.

Stop Press

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS INJURED

CHANDERNAGORE, July 14, (PTI): Nine Congress volunteers were injured when a Congress propaganda van in connection with tomorrow's municipal election was attacked with brickbats and other missiles by some unknown persons near the Chandernagore railway station this evening. The loud-speaker fitted in the van was taken away. Police soon appeared on the scene and restored order.

DEWEY IN FORMOSA

TAIPEH, July 14, (PTI-Reuter): A big crowd welcomed Mr. Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York, when he arrived here today on his tour of the Far East.

Railwaymen To Challenge Ordinance

NO POLITICS BEHIND STRIKE, SAYS JAI PRAKASH

Nehru Fears It Will Be Disastrous To Nation's Economy

NEW DELHI, July 14, (UPI).

CIRCLES close to Shri Jai Prakash Narain hinted that the possibility of challenging the Government's move to prevent the Railway strike from materialising through promulgation of an ordinance by making a petition in the Supreme Court, was engaging the attention of legal experts who have been consulted by the A.-I.R.F. Secretariat.

Although "right to strike" is not specifically guaranteed as one of the fundamental rights under the Constitution, the A.I.R.F. High Command contend that the ordinance stands in the way of "collective bargaining" on the part of working men — a right which has been assured to the under the Constitution.

NEHRU'S APPEAL

BANGALORE, July 14, (U. P.I.): Prime Minister Nehru said here today that if the Railway strike was allowed to materialise it would be disastrous for the economy of the nation, which would be thrown completely out of gear.

Mr. Nehru, who was addressing a fairly large public meeting in pouring rain, said that he was second to none in maintaining that the Railwaymen were a fine body of workers, who were responsible for the large profits of the Railways, a portion of which found their way into national coffers. Yet apart from the grave danger that would follow from their strike and the damage that would be caused by the holding up of the movement of foodgrains he would ask the railwaymen to take stock and try to understand where the money for their demand for increased dearness allowance was to come from.

"I don't grudge them this increase. But how are they going to have it? Out of what treasure chest are they going to have it", he asked.

"All life", the Prime Minister went on, "has been spent in working for the uplift of Labour. I don't want to say anything which might hurt the feelings of railwaymen. But I must say that for them to strike at this critical juncture and damage the economic structure of the nation is unjustified."

RAILWAY BOARD AND STRIKE

MADRAS, July 14, (PTI): The Railway Board in a communication to the General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation has acknowledged the General Council's resolution about the proposed strike.

The Board has drawn the "special attention" of the Federation to the recent broadcast speech of the Railway Minister regarding reopening of negotiations.

The General Secretary of the Federation, Mr. S. Guruswami, told P.T.I. tonight that the Federation would seek clarification in the matter so that the Working Committee at its forthcoming meeting in Calcutta on July 21 might consider how far it would be worthwhile to pursue further discussion. "There is a contradiction between the Press statement issued by the Prime Minister and the Railway Minister on the one hand and the assurance given by the Minister of state on the other in regard to the points for negotiation and adjudication", he said.

GOPALASWAMI OPTIMISTIC

BOMBAY, July 14, (PTI): Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Minister for Transport, expressed the hope today that the crisis arising out of the threat of strike by railway workers would be averted.

Mr. Ayyangar, who was discussing with the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber here problems relating to Railways and Transport, referred to the "compelling circumstances which had constrained Government to arm themselves with powers necessary to meet the strike threat." He said Government were anxious to arrive at a settlement after negotiation and discussion.

On the development of Indian shipping, Mr. Ayyangar said that adequate provision had been made in the Planning Commission's report for assisting ship-building in the country and also expanding the existing shipping tonnage. Mr. R. M. Nanavathi, President of the Chamber, earlier welcomed the Minister.

READY TO RALLY IF DEFENCE IN DANGER

NEW DELHI, July 14 (PTI): Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, said here today that there was no politics behind the strike decision of the A.I.R.F

Mr. Narayan, who was presiding over a conference of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union, charged Government with "deliberately pushing a simple labour dispute into the arena of politics"

"The strike decision of the AIRF", Mr. Narayan stated, "was part of normal Trade Union practice, but by promulgating a draconic ordinance, the Nehru Government has thrown a challenge to the entire working class in India Nay, the ordinance has gone further and challenged the very liberties of the people.

FOR DEFENCE

As for the reported concentration of Pakistani troops on border lines, Mr. Narayan said:

"I wish to make it perfectly clear that if there was any danger to our defence, railwaymen, in spite of all their grievances, would be the first to rally round Government.

DOOR STILL OPEN

Explaining the stand of the A.I.R.F. in regard to its strike decision, Mr. Narayan said, the door was still open for an amicable settlement.

Lt.-Gen. Otto P. Weyland, new Commander of the U. S. Far East Air Forces succeeding Lt.-Gen. George E. Stratemeyer.

DR. RADHAKRISHNAN TO RETIRE

DELHI, July 14 (H.S.): Dr. Sarvapalli Radakrishnan, Indian Ambassador in U.S.S.R., is likely to retire from the Diplomatic Service and return to India by September next for reasons of his health, it is learnt here from well-informed circles close to him.

The 63-year-old Indian Ambassador is understood to have expressed a desire to return to India for health reasons last year, but condescended to continue his office in deference of the request made by Prime Minister Pandit Nehru. Dr. Radhakrishnan, who is of late keeping indifferent health, is now contemplating retirement from diplomatic services, it is understood.

SADIYA, July 14, (PTI): Two earth tremors of servere intensity rocked Sadiya yesterday the first at 3-30 in the morning lasting for half a minute while the second at midday lasting one minute. No damage is reported so far.

INDO-NEPAL TROOPS CAPTURE BHAIRAWA

LUCKNOW, July 14 (PTI): The Nepalese State troops and the Indian troops have taken under their control Bhairawa, gateway town of Western Nepal and headquarters of Butwal district, according to the latest information reaching here.

Dr. K. I. Singh, leader of the rebel gang who had proclaimed himself Governor of Butwal, had fled from Bhairawa earlier along with his associates.

About half a dozen persons alleged to be belonging to the rebel gang have been arrested.

A communication of July 12 from Mr. Rameshwar Prasad, official Governor of Bhairawa which reached the Home Ministry this evening said that Singh, with his armed followers, was now two miles from Bhairawa.

LONDON TIN PRICES

LONDON, July 13: On the London tin market today, the turnover amounted to 75 tons of which 15 were for cash.

Closing prices were:

Spot—Buyers £75; sellers £80; business £80.

Three Months—Buyers £35; sellers £37; business £40 to £35.

DAY WITHOUT A KING

BRUSSELS, July 14 (PTI-Reuter): Belgium will be officially without a king for a day between the abdication of King Leopold on Monday and his son Badouin's coronation on Tuesday.

Jai Prakash To Fast

SELF-CORRECTION OBJECTIVE

NEW DELHI, July 14 (UPI): The Socialist leader, Shri Jai Prakash Narain announced today that he had decided to fast for "self-correction".

Addressing the special conference of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union tonight Shri Narain said the Communications Minister had at last denied that he had made any promise at any stage of negotiations to pay for the strike period in 1946. "I had always been under the impression that a definite promise had been made, even though orally, and I had intimated that if the promise was not made good, I would undertake a fast. The implementation of a promise was for me a moral question".

"So, I have decided to fast just the same, but it will be a fast against myself and nobody else. As soon as my public duties give me some respite, I shall launch upon this self-corrective venture".

Experts Offer Withdrawn

LOS ANGELES, July 14, (P.T.I.-Reuter): An offer to recruit 2,500 American experts to run Persia's Abadan Oil Refinery and oil fields has been withdrawn here by the Company which made it Lee-Factors Incorporated, a small Los Angeles firm of consulting engineers. The company said there had been "strong" State Department objections.

U. S. Warplanes For Africa

CASABLANCA, July 14, (P. T.I.-Reuter): The first American warplanes for North Africa— eighteen "Superfortresses' and six 'Shooting Star' jets— landed today at Nowaceur, about 20 miles from here.

The Nowaceur airstrip is one of the main American air bases under construction in Morocco.

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UPA): President Truman Saturday asked Congress to appropriate $15,000 000 and more, if necessary, for flood relief in the Kansas City area.

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued From Page 6)

proprietor of the Shrikrishna Dughdalaya had added only 18.9 per cent of water to the milk while he declared on the label that the stuff did not contain more than 35 per cent of water and as the water that was added was not in any way harmful to the health of the consumer the lucky dairyman won his case in the appeal court.

This is a new aspect of the working of the anti-adulteration measure.

We are aware that many city hotels of doubtful integrity supply as pure ghee to diners an odourless and colourless white liquid mineral oil in warm condition When ghee is warm, it is in a uniform liquid condition and the stuff that is supplied—under the name of ghee—to all appearances passes muster, as being odourless it does not trouble the diner much. What is more, to avoid the charge of adulteration, it is said, the stuff supplied in this instance is pure white mineral oil without even a drop of ghee in it —though probably the consumers eat it under the impression they are getting ghee with their rice or chapatis!

Malayans Too Good For Our Best In Doubles

MRS. PATWARDHAN WINS C. C. I. SINGLES TITLE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE world's number one badminton player Wong Peng Soon and his compatriot from Malaya Abdulla Piruz proved to be much too good for Devinder Mohan and Henry Ferreira. the Indian doubles champions, in the final of the Cricket Club of India Open Badminton Tournament this evening. This brought Piruz his second doubles title at the CCI. he having it last year in partnership with Tan Jan Eong.

With Henry suffering from the exhaustion of yesterday's hectic match against Wong Peng Soon, Devinder Mohan had to play more or less a lone hand against the Malayans. But with Piruz still not recovered from his ankle trouble, encounter resulted in a duel between the Indian and Malayan champions.

Wong gave a delightful display of his backhand. Controlling the shuttle with the touch of a master, Wong brought off drops on the two flanks which left the spectators amazed. With a mere flick of the wrist, Soon brought off strokes which baffled even Devinder.

After losing the first game to visitors, Devinder and Henry ran up a splendid lead of 8-0. But then onwards Soon took charge of the situation. Fighting against Devinder, with both partners looking on Wong brought off some amazing returns, and getting the better of Devinder in almost every rally, Wong and Abdulla Piruz went on to win the game with only two services.

Sympathies of all present went with Mrs. Mumtaz Lotwala, who was on the court to try and win the singles title for the tenth year running—a distinction unparalleled in the history of the game. Mumtaz, who despite contrary medical advise, went on the court was easily beaten by Mrs. Sunder Patwardhan. The stomach catch that had troubled Mumtaz in her previous round, had not vanished, and recurred this evening. But still the sporting Mumtaz did not quit, she completed the game and also the match.

The results were:

Men's Singles

Semi-final: Devinder Mohan beat N. M. Natekar 15-6, 15-8.

Women's Singles

Final: Mrs. Sunder Patwardhan beat Mrs. Mumtaz Lotwala 11-4, 11-1.

Men's Doubles

Final: Wong Peng Soon and Abdulla Piruz beat Devinder Mohan and Henry Ferreira 15-12, 15-9.

Mixed Doubles

Semifinal: Henry Ferreira and Miss Suman Deodhar beat Ramesh Desai and Mrs. Sindhu Subedar 17-14, 15-4.

Junior Singles

Final: C. J. Narvekar beat N. Motibhai Patel 15-10, 15-5.

TODAY'S MATCHES

6-0 p.m. Mrs. S G. Patwardhan and Miss S. Deodhar vs. Mrs. M. Lotwala and Mrs. N. C. Lewis (women's Doubles final). 6-30 p.m. Wong Peng Soon vs. Devinder Mohan (men's Singles final). 7-00 p.m. Devinder Mohan and Miss B. Saldanha vs. Henry Ferreira and Miss S. Deodhar (mixed doubles final).

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

4-25 p. m. Asbestos vs Indian Gymkhana.

5-40 p. m. G. I. P. vs Bombay Amateurs (Senior Harwood League—Second leg).

TABLE TENNIS

St. Xavier's College Hall:

9-0 a. m. Morning session first round of Men's Doubles and semi-finals of Women's Singles.

10 a. m. First quarter final rounds of Junior's Singles.

10-30 a. m. 3rd round of Men's Singles, followed by quarter final and semifinals of Women's doubles.

11-45 a. m. Quarter finals of Men's Doubles.

BADMINTON

Cricket Club of India.

3-30 p. m. Final day of C.C.I. Tournament.

EVENING SESSION

4 p. m. semifinals of Mixed Doubles.

4-30 p. m. Quarter finals of Men's Singles.

5-45 p. m. Finals of Women's Singles, 1st semifinal of Junior's Singles.

6-15 p. m. Semi finals of Men's Singles.

7-10 p. m. 2nd semifinal of Junior's Singles and final of Women's Doubles.

7-30 p. m. semifinals of Men's Doubles (Brothers Club Tourney).

St. Xavier's Ground

3-30 p. m. Young Labour S. C. vc Medar Bamboo. 4-30 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana vs Young Comrades, 5-30 p. m. Burmah-Shell vs Rainbow "A".

G.I.P. Rly. Ground.

3-30 p m. Sindurba S. C. vs Agoramini S C., 4-30 p. m. Matunga Student vs Avery S. C., 5-30 p. m. Youths Union vs Globe "B".

TATAS DRAW WITH BLUE WIZARDS

Indian Football League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

While Tata "A" and Blue Wizards failed to come to a decision, the score being 1-1, in the First Division of the Indian Football League, Rainbow Sports Club and Bhoiwada Sports Club had to struggle to get the better of St. Xavier's College and Famous Sports Club in the First and Second Division respectively of the same league, both teams winning by a solitary goal.

Rainbow should thank their stars for their victory though they enjoyed a greater share of the exchanges, they could not score, mainly due to their poor finishing. The only goal they obtained was the outcome of a lapse on the part of a deep defender.

Rainbow's forwards combined well and with the short passing rattled the Collegians. But their over-dribbling and attempts at walking with the ball into the net, deprived them of goals.

Making his maiden appearance in the College outfit, Roque Dias was conspicuous in the intermediate line. Time and again, he checked the Rainbow forwards and with his hefty clearances, sent the ball to his forwards who were completely off-colour.

When a draw seemed inevitable, Bona Mathews clinched the issue, scoring off a pass from inside right Oscar Rodrigues.

After crossing over with a blank score board, Bhoiwada made sure of full poinst in the opening stages of the second session, Wagh being the scorer.

Blue Wizards forged into the lead in the tenth minute but this lead was short lived for a few minutes later, Tata "A" levelled up matters. G. D'Lima scored for Blue Wizards while Furtado notched Tata's equaliser.

No Play On G.I.P. Ground

There were no matches at the G.I.P. Railway ground this evening as the ground was water-logged.

Farcical Soccer At Cooperage

I.C.L. AND B.E.S.T. TAKE ADVANTAGE OF RAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A good gate prompted the Western India Football Association to hold both the Senior Harwood League fixtures inspite of the water-logged condition of the ground caused by incessant rain throughout the day, not to mention the fact that the ground was in a much worse state than it was yesterday.

In two farcical games of soccer India Culture League collected full points at the expense of Goan sports winning by two goals to nil; while earlier B.E.S.T. trounced Indian Naval Dockyard by three goals to nil.

There was hardly any football worth seeing, but only splashes of water going up with a heavy ball. Players tried hard to roll the ball about.

Culture League opened their account early in the second half, after the Goans had lost the services of full back Joaquim D'Souza. They scored through Laloo, who ran through to a long kick and got to the dead-drop ball in the 'pool' before Almeida, the Goan custodian collected.

Midway through Thomas sent in a high shot to give I.C.L. their second goal. The ball was practically all the time in the Goan area, but crowding out tactics prevented a score. The Goan goalee gave a good account of himself.

The teams were:—

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE:— Bhoja; W. D'Souza, Woodcock; Raphael, Nagappa, Paul; Salvi, Laloo, Peter, Thomas, Verghese.

GOAN SPORTS:— A Almeida; J. D'Souza, C. Pereira; Timothy, Alexander, Milton, E. Mendes, A. D'Souza, A. D'Costa, Michael Fernandes, A. Gama.

Referee: D. M. Mandon.

THREE-NIL VICTORY

Dockyard never known to have played well in rain found the going hard and succumbed to B.E.S.T. by three goals to nil. early this evening.

Pimpalgaokar opened the Tramwaymens account in the initial half off a pass from Sawant and midway through the second half he scored again from a loose ball after Khandia and Sawant had worked their way in and the goalee had left his charge Shetty completed the BEST tally with a long shot, which Cadman deflected into his own goal.

The teams were:—

B.E.S.T.:— Prabhakar; Pinto, Azavedo, Bhimrao, Antic, Shetty; Sawant, Khandia, Arjun, Gajanan, Pimpalgaokar.

DOCKYARD:— Puthran; Cadman, Cardoza, S. Choudhry, Kunder, Bab; Raju, D. Choudrey, D'Costa C. Le Febour, Subnan,

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, July 14 (PTI): The following are the results of matches played in the First Division Football league this evening: East Bengal 1, Rajasthan 0; Mohun Bagan 4, Calcutta Garrison 0; Kalighat 0, Police 0.

England Wins 4th Soccer Test

SYDNEY, July 14 (PTI-Reuter): England beat Australia by six goals to one in the fourth soccer test here today. England led 2-0 at half time. England have now won all four tests played in the series of five.

The six goals brought the touring party's total to 141 in seventeen matches, a new goal scoring record for a visiting international team. Previous record (139) in twenty-five matches was established by the English team which visited Australia in 1925.

Last Survivor Of 1882 Test Dies At Age Of 90

AUCKLAND, July 14 (PTI-Reuter): Samuel Percy Jones, last survivor of the Australian cricket team that toured England in 1882 died here today aged 90.

THREE SEEDED PAIRS CONCEDE WALK-OVERS

Ajrekar Surprised In Brothers Club T. T.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE three day Brothers Club Invitation Tournament Commenced this evening at the St. Xavier's College Hall with three seeded players, V. M. Nadkarni, Yatin Vyas, D. H. Kapadia conceding walk-overs, and Ajrekar from Poona, a seeded player going down to S. V. Gaokar.

The quarter final stage in the Women's singles was played out with Mrs. G. Nasikwalla, Miss Ruby Satarawalla, Miss E. Bocarro and Mrs. Suhasini Joshi coming into the semi-finals.

Miss Mani Dastur, who was runners up in the recently concluded Times tournament showed miserable form and made her exit at the hands of Miss Satarwalla in three straight games.

The mixed doubles quarter finals were also played off with Dilip Sampat and Miss R. Satarwalla, B. P. Baliga and Mrs. Banoo Cama, O. Dyer and Enid Bocarro and Yatin Vyas and Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla being in the semi-finals.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES— (First Round): H. P. Wasvani beat D. Ratnagar 21-7, 21-11, 21-10; V. R. Ranganath beat R. M. Jhaveri 21-11, 14-21, 21-19, 21-12; M. Shinde beat V. Choksey 21-12, 21-16, 21-15; S. M Katkar beat K. R. Daver 21-16, 19-21, 13-21, 21-17, 21-15; D. D. Walawalkar w.o. "A" player; D. P. Sampat beat R. J. Dawda 21-16, 21-14, 21-13; P. K. Joshi beat Y. S. Bangera 19-21, 21-19, 21-18, 21-17; S. V. Gaokar w.o. K. S. Ganesh; R. N. Muthuswamy w.o. B. Wasvani; M. L. Lulla w.o. D. H. Kapadia; K. N. S. Narayanan beat A. I. Jacob 21-11, 21-16, 19-21, 21-18; S. L. Shroff beat I. Swamy 21-21, 21-18, 21-14; M. S. Ajrekar beat N V. Kapadia 21-17, 21-12, 21-10, V. D. Dalal beat N. J. Nensey 21-12, 21-13, 21-13; J. Sequeira beat J. Susai 21-18, 21-13, 19-21, 21-15; T. S. Naidu beat V. B. Jog 20-22, 21-17, 20-22, 21-16, 21-16; S. K. Thackersey beat S. L. Bajaj, 21-18, 22-20 21-17; D. Solomon beat Edekar, 21-13, 21-17, 20-22, 21-13; F. N. Pardiwalla beat A. Benjamin, 21-19, 21-15, 21-19; S Irani beat B. Abraham, 21-19, 10-21, 21-19, 21-19; C. R. Kelekar beat J. K. Umrigar, 21-9, 21-6, 21-11; O. Dyer beat I. R Joosab, 21-7, 21-18, 21-13; P Kumar beat D. Nath, 21-10, 21-8, 21-11; M. I. Parker beat Y. M. Mahajan, 21-17, 21-14, 18-21, 21-9; V. Venkatraman beat A. H. Desai, 21-16, 16-21, 20-22, 21-14, 21-14; M. Srinivas beat J. I. Jacob, 21-13, 21-14, 21-15; E. K. Mistry w.o T. M. Rusal; C. G. Velkar beat B. P. Baliga, 21-8, 21-14, 20-22, 21-13; R. D. Mehta w.o. Y. S. Vyas; P. A. Vednarayan w. o. V. M. Nadkarni; P. S. Sandhawalia beat H. Amroliwalla, 21-14, 21-10, 22-20; D. G. Hatthiramani beat J. N. Galwankar, 21-15, 21-15, 21-11.

MEN'S SINGLES— (Second Round): R. N. Muthuswamy beat H. P. Wasvani 21-19, 21-19, 21-19; S. L. Shroff beat D. D. Walawalkar 21-10, 21-14, 21-16; O. Dyer beat C. R. Kelekar 21-14, 21-16, 21-15; P. K. Joshi beat V. D. Dalal 21-16, 21-23, 26-24, 12-21, 21-17; M. Shinde beat T. S. Naidu 16-21, 21-16, 21-17, 21-10; K. N. S. Narayanan beat J. S. Sequeira 21-18, 21-14, 21-12; S. V. Gaokar beat M. S. Ajrekar 14-21, 21-10, 20-22, 21-16, 21-18; D. P. Sampat beat S. M. Katkar 21-8, 21-18, 21-9; M. L. Lulla beat V. Raganath 21-18, 12-21, 19-21, 21-16, 21-15; S. Irani beat Y. M. Mahajan 21-15, 21-15, 21-17; S. K. Thakersey beat P. Kumar 21-12, 21-18 12-21, 21-14; C. G. Velkar beat E. K. Mistry 21-7, 21-10, 21-9; V. Venkatran beat P. A. Vednarayan 21-12, 21-11, 16-21, 21-13; B. Solomon beat F. N Pardiwalla 21-19, 17-21, 21-11, 19-21, 21-13; P. S. Sandawalhia beat R. D. Mehta 21-10, 21-14, 21-12; H. G. Hattiramani beat B. Srinivasan 21-16, 21-16 21-23, 21-11.

WOMEN'S SINGLES— (First Round): Mrs. S. Joshi beat Miss S. Motiwalla 21-8, 20-22, 21-12, 19-21, 21-10; Miss E. Bocarro beat Miss J. D'Souza 21-14, 21-10, 21-16; Mrs. J. Deshprabhu beat Miss K. Rege 21-12, 21-16, 21-17; Mrs. B. Cama beat Miss K. Lotwalla 17-21, 21-17, 21-5, 21-17; Miss D. C. Mistry beat Miss I. Desai 21-16, 21-15, 14-21, 21-16; Miss R. Satarawalla beat Mrs. M. Bharucha 21-14, 21-12, 21-9; Miss M. Dastur beat Miss P. Nunes 21-12, 21-18, 12-21, 21-13; Mrs. G. Nasikwalla beat Miss I. Samuel 21-14, 21-12, 21-11.

QUARTER-FINALS: Mrs. G. Nasikwalla beat Miss D. C. Mistry 21-10, 21-12, 21-11; Miss R. Satarawalla beat Miss M. Dastur 21-5, 21-9, 21-9; Miss E. Bocarro beat Mrs. J. Deshprabhu 21-5, 21-11, 21-14; Mrs. S. Joshi beat Mrs. B. Cama 21-18, 21-19, 21-12.

MIXED DOUBLES— (Quarter-Finals): D. P. Sampat and Miss R. Satarawalla beat S. L. Shroff and Mrs. M. Bharucha 21-15, 21-14, 21-18; B. P. Baliga and Mrs. B. Cama beat D. P. Somaya and Mrs. J. Deshprabhu 21-11, 14-21, 21-14, 16-21, 21-9; O. Dyer and Miss E. Bocarro beat J. Sequeira and Miss P. Nunes 21-19, 21-16, 21-19; Y. S. Vyas and Mrs. G. Nasikwalla beat S. N. Motiwalla and Miss S. Motiwalla 21-17, 21-10, 21-9.

3rd Asian Tennis Championships To Be Held In Ceylon

LONDON, July 14, (PTI-Reuter): Ceylon was unanimously admitted as a full member at the meeting of the International Lawn Tennis Federation held at The Hague, Holland, this week.

The Federation also granted the application of Mr. J. Chinna Dural, Foreign Secretary of the Ceylon Lawn Tennis Association, to hold the third Championships of Asia in Colombo.

The Championships would be held from about February 10 to February 17, 1952, to coincide with the visit of His Majesty The King to Ceylon.

The application was supported by the President of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association and the representative of the All-Pakistan Lawn Tennis Association.

Naresh Kumar Goes Down In Final

EDUBASTOWN (Birmingham), July 14, (PTI-Reuter): Naresh Kumar India, was beaten 6-4, 6-2 by Don Candy, 22-year-old eighth ranking Australian in the final of the men's singles in the Midland Countries Lawn Tennis Championships here today.

Candy's all court attack and superiority at the net proved too much for Kumar's defence.

Russian Lower 4x800 m. Relay Time

MOSCOW, July 13 (UPA).

The Russians claimed today that a team of Soviet runners set a new world record for 3,200 (4 x 800) meters relay here.

The team timed 7 minutes 27.4 seconds, beating the previous best by a Swedish team, 7 minutes 29 seconds.

The Soviet team was a picked squad of two soldiers and two

A.I.C.C. MEETS 'IN CAMERA'

people talk of distributing land equally, what does it mean?

Where is the land to distribute. It is all right in a country like the Soviet Union with plenty of land and a small population. But in our country the largest number of anything about are human beings and if you distribute land equally each one will have a small patch of half an acre or a quarter of an acre.

"Do you expect India to make any progress with each one having such little plots? That is not a progressive suggestion.

"Again, how are we to get all this land? Our Constitution sayys we should not expropriate without compensation. I am not thinking in terms of compensation for big zamindars, but for people with one acre or two acres or five acres whose land is sought to be taken away for equal distribution. Enormous funds will be required. And ultimately you will be producing a state of affairs which is socially unsuited for any progressive society.

COOPERATIVE FARMING

"We have said that we want cooperative farming as far as possible But the land cannot support all the people in this country. They must go to industry, small—scale and cottage industries and the rest.

Another member had asked why extension of prohibition was not mentioned. Mr. Nehru said: 'Frankly, we are a little afraid of taking any step, however desirable it may be, which may completely upset our economy. Supposing you have to choose in a particular area, say, between a river valley scheme and prohibition; what would you choose? You can have prohibition later too when you have developed your resources better. Those who talk vaguely do not realise that some reforms may be desirable, but may not be easy for the moment".

RESTRAINED LANGUAGE

Some people had suggested that wherever the word "should" appeared it should be substituted to "must". Mr. Nehru said they seemed to think that because they do not like Pakistan, if they used strong language against it they would hurt it somehow." As a matter of fact, strong language is a weapon for the defencelcss and weak and the people who are incapable of doing anything. Becaus ethey cannot do anything, they use strong language (laughter and cheers). Therefore, documents which responsible organisations put out or responsible people write should always be in restrained language, which shows strength behind it."

MANY LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

Mr. Nehru sympathised with the desire of many friends who were anxious to have linguistic provinces as soon as possible. But when a linguistic province was formed, thhe boundry had to be determined roughly. If the parties on either side had different views about it, naturally they must come to some kind of agreement, not a detailed agreement. The Government of India could not wield the big stick and bring the parties to submission. If they did so, bitter memories would be left behind. Again, when a new province was created, in some ways, it had to start from scratch. It was no good taking a headlong dive and then seeing whether one could swim.

Mr. Kaleswara Rao had said something which "frightened" him, Mr. Nehru added. Mr. Rao had said that Hyderabad state should be disintegrated.

"I am going to do no such thing", said Mr. Nehru amidst cheers". If Mr. Rao talks like that, there will be no Andhra Province at all. What the distant future of Hyderabad state will be I cannot say, but to talk casually in this way of the dissection of huge areas, not realising the full economic, social and other consequences, is irresponsible"

ART AND CULTURE

Mr. Nehru said that the reference to art, literature, music, dancing etc., was deliberate, because they were essential for the growth of the country. Sufficient attention had not been paid to that aspect of national life." It is of the highest importance that

(Continued from Page 12)

you do not suppress these cultural aspects in a nation's life. If you do, the next generation will be stunted in regard to culture.

In India, the appreciation of beauty and culture has gone down very much. But I find some greater appreciation of art and culture in the South India than in the north (cheers). It is important that we should develop these things".

As regards the demand for military training, Mr . Nehru said, people talked loosely. All those things required large sums of money. How much money was the country going to spend upon any kind of compulsory military training?

"We have started voluntary training", said Mr. Nehru "but there has been a very poor response."

COW SLAUGHTER

Much had been said about cow slaughter and Gandhiji's name had been invoked in that respect, said Mr. Nehru. But Gandhiji was against legislative stoppage of cow slaughter.

Mr. Nehru added "what we propose to do is to have constructive activity, which will be of greater help in stopping cow slaughter than a merely negative attitude.

Mr. Nehru asked those who advocated banning of cow slaughter whether they had considered why in India, which respected the cow the state of the cow was much worse than in almost any other country in the world."

Something must be wrong about our thinking and action. Let us produce constructive measures. The Bombay Government's magnificent scheme for the supply of milk to the great city of Bombay goes more towards dealing with this prbolem than all the resolutions you may pass.

My Colleague Mr. Munshi has introduced a very complicate bill, and it has to be carefully considered. For the rest, it is for the states to consider what they can do.

PROHIBITION

"Remember also that India is not a little state or province. Does anyone coming from Madras expect me to wear chappals and dhotis and cotton clothes fourteen thousand feet up in the Himalayas in Kashmir?

Again, prohibition is a good thing, but have you any business to impose prohibition in the tribal areas where the whole life of the people has evolved round certain customs, dances, etc? You will break up their lives, if you suddenly introduce prohibition. You will have revolutions there."

CONTROLS TO REMAIN

Speaking on controls, Mr. Nehru said somebody had said that controls were the result of a conspiracy between Government officials and capitalists". But it is a remarkable thing that the loudest outcry for the removal of controls is today from the capitalists. It is they who are shouting "remove controls", and whenever we have less or removed them the persons who have benefited have been the big capitalists. Does anybody imagine that it is in the interests of the capitalists that controls are kept on? There is a powerful public feeling also in favour of controls. If you remove controls and the structure of our economy collapses, dho is going to answer to the public? It is a terrible question and no government can answer it or survive that crisis. There is no way out today except controls, and there must be controls. This talk of 'no control, no control', must stop absolutely so far as the Congress is concerned. We cannot talk with two voices. I can understand your taking the plunge 'let us have no controls.' Well, then we take the risk and take the plunge and the devil take the consequences.

NO DECONTROL

"But if you decide in favour of controls, you must not whisper or hint at decontrol at any time, because then you undermine the very policy that you have decided on. But the major things for the moment are food and cloth, and it is not possible for us to think of removing those controls. What the future will hold I cannot say, but is dangerous to hint at it, because if you hint at it, middlemen profit and all kinds of men make money out of these rumours that go about.

Some people have a knack of making money out of everything, and it is one of our problems—I have no present answer to it—how to limit and check these gentlemen who have this knack of making money with extreme rapidity, no doubt at the cost of other people.

I am convinced that a very large part of our difficulties in prices, etc., today are due to the fact that towards the end of 1947 and the beginning of 1948 we adopted a good deal of decontrol. That was one of the biggest disasters and we have not recovered from that. If we venture into that field again, we might be completely submerged. I am not going to be responsible for that, and I cannot advise you to make your selves responsible for that."

Abdullah Confident

BANGALORE, July 14 (PTI): Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, the Kashmir Premier, addressing the A.I.C.C. session here tonight declared that no power on earth could deflect the Kashmiri people from the "path of truth and love and human decency which they have been following for the last twenty years".

Sheikh Abdullah said that he was often very much annoyed when people asked him what would happen in Kashmir in the event of a plebiscite.

LIE'S PLAN FOR KOREAN PEACE

Suggestion Of A Mediator

NEW YORK, July 14 (UPI-AFP): —The U. N. Secretary General, M. Trygve Lie, has put forward a plan to the U. N. organisation to assume its responsibilities in solving Korea problem, it was learned here yesterday.

M. Lie's plan which he put to several U. N. delegations before leaving for Norway to resume his interrupted holiday, is to appoint some outstanding personality to act in Korea, after cessation of hostilities, in much the same role as that filled by Dr. Ralph Bunche who was U. N. Mediator in Palestine in 1948.

Among names mentioned in this connection are those of Pardillo Nervo, Mexican delegate and a member of the U. N. Good Offices Committee, of an Indian personality and of Dr. Bunche himself.

The personality appointed under the Lie plan would first of all act as chairman of the mixed armistice commissions composed of observers and of representatives of unified command and Communist forces. As political questions intervened to complicate purely military problems, the Mediator and his secretariat would eventually take over duties of the Commission for unification and reconstruction of Korea which was created by the U. N. General Assembly last October but which has never functioned.

OIL ISSUE EQUALLY AFFECTS U. S.

Grady's Statement

TEHERAN, July 14, (PTI-Reuter).

THE Iran oil dispute is just as much a problem for America as for Britain, Dr. Henry Grady, the United States Ambassador here, told a press conference today.

"There is no question of the appropriateness of our trying to find an answer" he said. "There is no time for niceties when the house has burned down to the first floor."

No limitations were placed on the terms of conference imposed on Mr. Harriman. "He can talk about anything" Dr. Grady added.

He indicated a possibility that in addition to talking on the oil dispute Mr. Harriman would also talk about Iran's economic difficulties generally.

Dr. Grady said that in about 12 conversations with Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeq he had found the Premier "courteous but firm".

HIS REPLACEMENT

Dr. Grady said he had attempted to get some British compromise on the form of receipt required from tanker masters loading oil at Abadan. He had sent several cables to London on this matter but had received no reply.

Dealing with the Washington statement on his request for replacement here as Ambassador Dr. Grady emphasised his request had been made last May. He said he had asked the State Department to "consider his replacement". There was no question, he added of his replacement being connected with Mr. Harriman's visit here.

NO OPTIMISM

ABADAN, July 14 (UPA): Neither Britons nor Iranians who toured the refinery together Friday had much hope that W. Averell Harriman's visit would break the deadlock which had already cut the oil flow to a trickle.

AIOC Representative Norman Seddon after a flying visit to Teheran said, "I am not optimistic. The Iranians won't budge an inch I can't see anything can come out of the visit."

Mystery IX Wins Eclipse Stakes

SANDOWN PARK (Surrey), July 14 (PTI-Reuter): Madame V. Esmond's Mystery IX won the Eclipse Stakes, run over ten furlongs here this afternoon. Lord Derby's Mossborough was second among eight runners.

Sir Victor Sassoon's Daneshill was placed third.

Betting: 100 to 8 Mystery the Ninth, 11 to 8 Against favourite Mossborough, twenty to one Daneshill.

Won by half length, with two lengths between second and third.

Lester Piggott took the place of Palmer on Mystery others identical as probables sent earlier.

The only French trained runner in the race took the prize to France for the third successive year.

The colt was a lucky chance mount for Britain's young boy jockey, Lest Piggott, as stable jockey F. Palmer found he could not do the weight.

Mystery's owner, madame Esmond took 9.445 pounds sterling of the total prize money of 11,230 sterling.

ITALY LEADS 1-0 OVER GERMANY

Davis Cup Tie

MUNICH, July 13 (PTI Reuter): Italy gained a 1-0 lead over Germany in their Davis Cup European Zone semi-final match here today. Unfavourable weather prevented the second singles being played.

Rolando Del Bello put Italy ahead with a 6-2, 1-6, 6-8, 6-1, 6-4 win over Ernst Buchholz

The match between Gianni Cuelli (Italy) and Gottfried Von Cramm (Germany) was postponed until tomorrow.

Three Records In A.A. Championships

LONDON, July 14 (PTI-Reuter): G. Tosi, Italian international, set up a British all comers record in winning the throwing the Discus in the Amateur Athletic Championships at the White City Stadium here today.

His winning throw was 175 feet nine and a half inches (53.61 metres).

The previous British all comers record was 173 ft. 2 in. by another Italian, A. Consolini, in the 1948 Olympic Games.

Roland Hardy, Britain, won the Seven-Mile Walk in 51 minutes 14.6 seconds.

WINT'S NEW RECORD

Arthur Wint, Jamaica, won the 880 yards final in the new championship record time of one minute 49.6 seconds.

Wint, the Olympic 400 metres champion, won by 30 yards to retain the title he won last year.

G. Hoseby, the European champion from Iceland, won the putting the weight event with 52 ft. 3/4 in, to establish a new championship record.

B. S. A. A. Annual Sports Programme

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Bombay State Amateur Athletic Association's Senior and Junior Championships will be held at the Brabourne Stadium on the following days:—

Junior Meet— Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th January 1952.

Senior Meet— Saturday 19th and Sunday 20th January 1952.

Cross Country Run— Sunday 18th November 1951.

50-Km. Walk — Wednesday 12th December 1951.

Marathon— Sunday 30th December 1951.

Besides the following individual events will be held during the season:—

Point to Point Run (for Juniors and Seniors)—From Dhobi Talao to Cooperage and back— Sunday 29th July 1951 at 7 a.m.

3,000—m. Walk (Seniors)—Thursday 16th August 1951 at 7 a.m.

1,500—m. Walk (Juniors)—Thursday 16th August 1951 at 7 a.m.

Entries are open to competitors who are members of the Bombay State Amateur Athletic Association or are members of Clubs and Institutions affiliated to the B.S.A.A.A. Such competitors should, however, be certified by the Secretary of the Club or Institution concerned. No entry fee will be charged for these events.

Nigel Howard To Captain Gentlemen

LONDON, July 14, (PTI-Reuter): Nigel Howard of Lancashire, who will captain the M.C.C. team in India later this year, has been chosen to replace Freddie Brown in the Gentlemen's side against the Players at Lords next Wednesday. Norman Yardley will take over the captaincy of the Gentlemen.

Brown was withdrawn from the team because he is to undergo extensive treatment on his right shoulder which has been causing him trouble recently.

Romero To Have A Crack At World Title

LONDON, July 14 (PTI-Reuter): Luis Romero, Spanish holder of the European title, today signed contracts in London to meet the world champion, Vic Towell, of South Africa, for the latter's crown in Johannesburg on October six.

W. Germany To Send Team For Olympics

DUSSELDORF, July 14 (PTI-Reuter): The West German National Olympic Committee has tentatively decided to send a team of 150 to the Olympic Games in Helsinki next year.

A team of 50 will be sent for the Winter Games.

Conflict Between Planning Commission & Gorwala?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, July 14.

THERE appears to exist a 'prima facie' conflict between the Planning Commission and Mr. A. D. Gorwala in so far as industrial development is concerned.

The Planning Commission holds that "since the bulk of public resources under the plan are to be devoted to the development of agricultural, irrigation and power, cottage industries and social services, it follows that for development of industries, resources, to a great extent, must come from the private sector."

Mr. Gorwala who made his report to the Commission on the "efficient conduct of State enterprise," on the other hand, says: "The efficient functioning of public enterprise for this country is one of the most important needs of modern times. A study of the tendencies since the end of the war makes it clear that responsibility for industrialisation is likely to be thrown more and more upon the State as years go by.

"Whatever the reasons for this may be—whether as some allege high rate of taxation leading to absence of capital formation responsible or as others—unwillingness of that portion of capitalist class nto whose hands in recent years capital has often illegally passed to put it into productive enterprise and the shaking of confidence of the ordinary small investor in the integrity of new enterprenuer on account of a great deal of unpleasant experience, there can be no doubt that by and large finance for investment in pioneering at least will have to be provided by the Government.

"The capitalist seems to have ceased to perform his proper function of producing capital for the expansion of industry. If he does so at all, it is more likely to be for such industries as will produce consumer woods with a high profit margin.

LIVING STANDARDS

"But our real need is for a basic industry on a long-term investment with moderate return. For only by the aid of its production can that industrialisation be undertaken which will give any appreciable results in raising the standards of living. Accordingly, the burden must fall on the Government. The specific problem then is the administration of public enterprises so as to ensure economy in the management and the quality of product.

"The objective is to equip Government gradually but effectually for the efficient discharge of its increasing tasks as participants in industry. This implies the evolution of suitable forms of control, direction and management, formation of expanding nucleus of suitable personnel at all levels—director, managers, technicians etc., and above all building up of sound traditions, appropriate methods and new devices in the sphere of activity relatively untried by the State and different in aspect from the ordinary governmental administration. That problem, in its essence, is to devise with specific reference to types of enterprises, forms of organisation which retain flexibility and effectiveness of the best private enterprise within the framework of parliamentary and ministerial responsibility.

"The kernel of the problem is provisions for safeguarding national interests without encroaching upon administrative independence of the organisations and usurping their managerial responsibility. The essential of such arrangement are that while it is established by Government and remains within operative sphere of the machinery of State it retains a large degree of autonomy."

MANAGING AGENCY

In reality, however, there is no conflict. Mr. Gorwala's main task was to sugest the most efficient model for State enterprise while the Commission's taske was to accelerate production in order to raise the standard of living. For its objective, the Commission has preferred private enterprise, but of its own conception. The Commission would like a radical change, not only in managerial set up but also in the outlook of private enterprise.

This is what the Commission says: "The managing agency system under which industries are controlled and operated by independent firms has, in recent times, disclosed a number of features which is harmful to the growth of industry. The working of the managing agency system and the extent of abuses which it has brought into prominence is being investigated by the Company Law Committee. Meanwhile if adequate measures are taken to prevent large investments in shares of other concernes, with a view to obtaining control in their management, the immediate purpose would be served.'

FREQUENT SHOWERS LIKELY TODAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In Bombay city and suburbs fairly frequent showers are likely. The showers may be heavy at times and accompanied by thunder and gusty winds, according to a bulletin issued late tonight, by the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau.

Between 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m today, Colaba recorded 1.70 inches of rainfall while Juhu and Santa Cruz 99 and 86 cents respectively.

During the same period Dahanu and Broach recorded one inch each while Deogadh recorded three-quarters of an inch.

During the next 24 hours monsoon will continue to be strong in the Konkan, where widespread rain with locally heavy falls is likely. Fairly widespread thunder showers are also likely in North Deccan Desh, North Hyderabad and Gujerat. Scattered thunder showers may occur in South Deccan Desh, South Hyderabad and Saurashtra.

FATALLY KNOCKED DOWN BY TAXI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Parsanath Karia Upadhya, a Bhayya aged 30, was fatally knocked down by an unknown speeding taxi on the Lower Parel Bridge at about two o'clock last night.

Updahya was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital but died this morning. The Delisle Road police are investigating into the case.

GIRL KILLED IN ARAB VILLAGE

Israeli Violation Of Jordan Border

AMMAN, July 14, (UPA): An official Arab announcement Friday said an Israeli patrol penetrated into Jordan, Thursday, and threw hand-grenades into an Arab village.

A small girl was killed and three other persons wounded but the patrol withdrew before Jordanian forces could arrive. The incident has been reported to the Joint Armistice Board.

Another official announcement said that as a result of the resignation of the Jordanian Trade and Customs Minister a cabinet re-shuffle will take place.

The Premier said that Pasha Al-Mufti will take over the duties of Foreign Minister.

Electric Brass Lamp Holders Industry

NEW DELHI, July 14: The Tariff Board, which was asked to enquire into the claim for protection to the electric brass lamp holders industry has submitted its report to Government.

GRAHAM MEETS GURMANI

RAWALPINDI, July 14, (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Frank P. Graham, United Nations Kashmir mediator today opened his second round of talks with the Pakistan Government with a 105 minutes' meeting with Mr. M. A. Gurmani Pakistan Minister for Kashmir Affairs.

No indication was available of the trend the talks took and Pakistan officials have been describing the talks as "informal". The talks were due to be resumed this afternoon.

At today's meeting Dr. Graham was accompanied by his principal secretary, Mr. R. Schmidt of the Netherland and his military adviser, American General Jacob L. Devers. Mr. Gurmani was accompanied by a Joint Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Pakistan Ministry of Kashmir Affairs.

More Cease-Fire Violations

JAMMU, July 14, (UPI): A number of more cease-fire violations by Pakistan troops, since India's last protest to the Security Council, have been reported to the U. N. observers, it is learnt.

On July 12, Pakistani troops fired on an Indian patrol near a village Karotana after they had encroached on Indian territory. This, it is stated, was followed by an exchange of fire in which one Pakistani soldier is reported to have been killed.

Earlier on July 9, Pakistani troops in the Mendhar sector crossed the cease-fire line into Indian territory, returning after about 2 hours. No contact was, however, stated to have been made.

Harriman In Paris

OPTIMISTIC OF OIL DISPUTE SOLUTION

PARIS, July 14, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Harriman, President Truman's special envoy, arrived here today from the United States on his way to Teheran where he is to negotiate in the Anglo-Persian oil dispute.

Mr. Harriman said on arrival: "I cannot help but feel that a solution can be developed in the British-Persian oil dispute".

Destroyers For Red Sea

LONDON, July 14, (PTI-Reuter): Four destroyers of the Mediterranean Fleet will be sailing shortly from Malta for the Red Sea, the British Admiralty announced today.

They will visit Akaba and Aden.

'DIEPPE' TO RELIEVE 'MESSIAA'

VALETTA (Malta), July 14, (PTI-Reuter): Reports here today said the landing ship transport "Dieppe" was leaving on Tuesday to relieve landing ship "Messiaa" at Abadan and that ship would carry a number of infantry assault craft.

CRUISER BACK TO STATION

BASRA, July 14, (PTI-Reuter): The 8,000-ton British cruiser "Mauritius" returned to her station off Abadan today after being relieved for three days by the frigate "Flamingo."

The "Flamingo" is to remain in northern waters of the Persian gulf.

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald British Commissioner-General in South-East Asia received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from the Singapore University, which was founded two years ago.

MINES & MINERS IN ANCIENT INDIA

NEW DELHI, July 14.

AN interesting discussion on the ancient mines and miners of India has been made by Mr. D. Kerr-Cross, Mining Engineer, Geological Survey of India, in the leading article in the latest issue of "INDIAN MINERALS" (Vol. IV No. 1).

In the recent history of mining, the progress of the industry has been due to the courage and pertinacity of the prospector. This type of hardy individual, willing to undertake difficult explorations, does not seem to be very common now in India, but there is abundant proof that the race of prospectors did at one time exist in India.

As far back as 300 B.C. Magasthenes wrote— "While the soil bears on its surface all kinds of fruits which are known to cultivation, it has also numerous underground veins of all sorts of metals, for it contains much gold and silver, and copper and iron in no small quantity, and even tin and other metals, which are employed in making articles for use and ornament, as well as implements and accoutrements of war."

Interesting accounts of minig in the early 19th century in regions like the Khetri copper area, the old lead mines near Ajmer and the Zawar lead-zinc mines are available. The old system had its faults, the most important of them being the fact that as labour was cheap, the industry consisted of small enterprises and as no large capital interests were built up, workings were abandoned hastily without any continued search for ore.

In conclusion the author observes that there can be little doubt that the ancient had what, in mining parlance, is termed "a nose for the ore" and the areas where they concentrated their energies are worthy of a "second look".

"It is fairly safe to assume", the author states, "that where there is evidence of working on an extensive scale, these must at least indicate the presence of mineralized zones. It is now for the geologist and mining engineer to play their part with the assistance of modern methods of prospecting, including geophysical surveys and diamond drilling and to carry what might be described as "ancient prospecting" to a stage where further underground exploration would be warranted which might easily disclose valuable deposits of ore."

STANDARDISATION OF MICA

In another article giving a summary of the discussions of the first meeting of the International Organisation for Standardisation Technical Committee on Mica, Dr. L. C. Verman, Director of Indian Standards Institution, reviews the recent efforts made for arriving at international standards for this material.

The grade of graphite mined in India, in recent years, is very low and unfit for many purposes without dressing. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, therefore, sponsored a scheme in 1940 for investigations regarding its beneficiation and possible uses at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The results of this investigation are summarised in an article entitled "Recent Researches on Indian Graphite" by Dr. K. K. Majumdar of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, published in the same number.

INDONESIAN AIR MEN TO VISIT INDIA

DJAKARTA, July 14, (PTI-Reuter): Twenty-one Indonesian Air Force officers led by Air Vice Commodore Wi Weko So Epono left Djakarta today on the first stage of their journey to India to study the working of the Indian Air Force.

Jamiatsingh's Gift For Relief

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mrs. Dhanvanti Rao, Chairman of the Bombay Citizens' Famine Relief Committee, was presented with 7000 pounds of Glucose powder for distribution among the flood and famine victims in Assam and Bihar by Mrs. Amritkaur Jamiatsingh at Sorab Mansion, Chamarbaug, Parel today.

A purse of Rs. 3,000 was also given to her on the occasion to be spent on cow-protection work in Bihar and Assam. Mrs. Dhanvanti Rao thanked the donor on behalf of the Famine Relief Committee for her generous gesture.

Our Food Will Last For Two Months

NEW DELHI, July 14, (PTI): The present food grain stocks in the country total over 1.6 million tons which at the existing rate of Government commitments are sufficient for more than two months it is officially stated here today.

Grain arrivals from abroad during the current month are expected to reach 6,59,000 tons which is the highest on record for any single month.

The arrivals are expected to be on an average slightly over 600,000 tons a month for the next six months.

BRAHMAPUTRA IN SPATE AGAIN

RIBRUGARH, July 14, (PTI): The Brahmaputra is reported to be in spate again after two and half weeks of depression. The Brahmaputra's water level has risen about 32 inches during the last 48 hours. The country side on both sides of the river Burisuti, including the Sengajan group of villages, has been sumberged.

Communication between Dibrugarh and the north bank of the Brahmaputra was still dislocated due to navigational difficulties.

The Assam Goverment, it is learnt, has offered to put a light aeroplane at the service of the Marwari Relief Society to carry workers to Burisati a village in the northern bank where it is starting a distribution centre.

De Lattre Gets Vietnam Cross

HANOI, July 14, (PTI-Reuter): Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassingny, French High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in Indo-China, today became the first man to be awarded the Vietnam National Cross.

The award was made by ex-Emperor Bao Dai head of Vietnam State at the biggest military parade Hanoi has ever been staged on France's National Day.

GARDNER TO FIGHT TEN HOFF

LONDON, July 13 (PTI-Reuter): Gardner, British heavyweight boxing champion, is to defend his European title against Hein Ten Hoff, the German champion on September 21.

Fred Kirsch, Ten Hoffs' manager, said the fight would be in Berlin or Dortmund under the promotion of Joachum Goettert.

NEW YORK TIN PRICE

NEW YORK, July 13: On the New York market today, the price of tin remained unchanged at $1.06 per pound.

A batch of American research scholars may visit India shortly to study Indian art and architecture, it was learnt in Calcutta.

Busting The Newspaper Monopolies

U. S. PRINTING WORKERS START NINE DAILIES

WASHINGTON, July 14, (PTI-Reuter).

THE International Typo-graphical Union representing 90,000 printing workers is to set up a chain of nine daily tabloid newspapers to compete with American newspapers having monopolies.

Four of the papers are expected to start this month. An organisation called the New Newspaper Service has been established to supervise the operation of the papers, the Union announced.

Each paper will be known as the Daily News Digest and will be supplied with its news from the Washington office of the newspaper service.

The papers will be published in Allen Town Pennsylvania; Monroe Louisina; Tekarkana, Arkansas; Springfield, Missouri, Meriden Connecticut; Lorain Ohio; Huntington Beckley and Charleston west Virginia.

THE IDEA BEHIND

The new newspaper service said in a statement:

"The papers have been created to provide competition in communities where newspaper monopolies exist and to insure maintenance of Union working conditions".

An article in a sample copy of the paper said a new idea in newspaper publishing was being brought into reality by the Daily News Digest.

The Union believes that this concept will crack the growing wall of monopoly operation and insure maintenance of Union working conditions in an industry in which some segments are on the Union busting warpath" the article said.

Road Transport A Public Utility Service

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The road transport service operated by the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation has been declared by the Government to be a public utility service for purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for a further period of six months ending January 15, 1952.

City Bank Manager To Tour U. K.

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. O. H. Gheewala, Manager of the United Commercial Bank, accompanied by Mrs. Gheewala, left for Cairo by air today. He will tour Egypt, East Africa and the United Kingdom and study the banking conditions in those countries.

Industrial Disputes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial disputes between the National Works Limited and the G. J. Rassiwalla Factory, both of Bombay, and their respective workers regaading the latter's demand for payment of bound has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication, the first to to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri I. G. Thakore and the other to that of Shri N. N. Majmudar.

'C' Class Licences For Processors

The Government of Bombay has now decided to grant also 'C' class licences under the new Licencing Order to such of the processors as may apply for the same. Those holding 'C' class licences will not however, be granted 'A' or 'B' class licences or vice versa.

It has also been decided to issue 'C' class licences to dealers solely in ready-made clothes and tailoring establishments, who prepare ready-made clothes to order if they apply for the same to enable them to obtain their requirements cloth from 'B' class dealers for the purpose.

A party of 200 pilgrims to the shrine of Hazrat Amir Khusro at Delhi will leave Lahore on July 18 on a seven-day visit. They will travel by road.

DACCA SUSPENDS 4 ENGINEERS

DACCA, July 13 (PTI): Four members of the East Pakistan Subordinate Engineering Service, described as "ringleaders" of over 300 of their colleagues who decided earlier to resign 'en masse', were suspended today and called upon to show cause why they should not be dismissed from service.

The members of the service notified the Government in May last their decision to go on strike from June 8 if Government failed to revise their pay scale and grant them gazetted status. The Provincial Government then promulgated an Ordinance bringing the Engineering Service under its category. Thereafter the members of the service decided to resign 'en masse' with effect from July 12.

CITIES ARE TRUSTEES OF VILLAGES

Tandon's View

BANGALORE, July 14, (PTI): Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon, Congress President, was presented a civic address this morning by the Bangalore Municipal Corporation. Many of the Congress leaders who are here in connection with the A.I.C.C. session were present. Prime Minister Nehru also attended.

Replying to the address, the Congress President urged for the removal of the inequality between cities and villages. The cities should become the trustees for the villages and not the other way round. Today cities prospered at the expense of the villages.

The Congress President said he found that Bangalore was one of the most "lovely cities in India" and the Coporation was quite justified in taking pride on that.

MORE SUSPENSIONS IN AMERICA

Acheson's Statement

WASHINGTON, July 14 (PTI-Reuter): The U S Secretary of States, Mr. Acheson told a press conference today that a number of state department employees had been suspended under the department loyalty security programme.

He declined to give the total number or name the individuals.

Mr. Acheson made this statement when questioned about last night's announcement of the suspension of the two officials.

He said the suspensions were the result of the application of a statute which he understood was a month or six weeks old.

Officials or other employees required to face loyalty of security charged since the law became effective must automatically be suspended, he said.

Last Of The U.S. Federal Army Man Dies

DEARBORN (USA) July 14 (UPI-AFP): The last surviving Negro of the Federal Army in American Civil War Joseph Clovese—known as Uncle Joe—died here last night.

Born a slave, Joe joined the Federal ranks and took part in the seige of Vicksburg. He joined the army as a drum boy and then went into the infantry. After the civil war, he worked on the Missiphi river paddle steamers.

He was to be buried today with full military honours by local Ex-Servicemen's Association.

Mr. O. H. Gheewala, B.A., LL.B., Manager of the United Commercial Bank Ltd., accompanied by his wife left Bombay on the 14th by T.W.A. plane for East Africa, the Middle East and the Continent with a view to study banking conditions in those countries.

AIR SERVICES STOPPED

Shortage Of Fuel

CALCUTTA, July 14 (PTI): Non-scheduled and chartered air services from Calcutta to different parts of India stopped operating from today in pursuance of the instructions from the Civil Aviation Department of the Government of India to conserve aviation fuel stocks in India.

Some of the scheduled services will also curtail their flights with effect from Monday.

Airways India will reduce their present seven flights a week each way between Bombay and Calcutta to four flights a week both ways.

SHORTAGE OF AVIATION SPIRIT

NEW DELHI, July 14: The Director-General of Civil Aviation, Government of India, has convened a meeting on July 17 of the International Air Transport Companies running services to or through Bombay to discuss the question of reduction in the uplift of petrol at Bombay to meet the scarcity of aviation spirit there. Representatives of other airlines have also been invited to attend the meeting.

A reduction in the frequencies of some of the Indian airlines has already been announced, the Companies affected being Air India, Air Services of India and Airways (India). There has also been a drastic curtailment in non-scheduled operations.

EGYPT TO RATION AVIATION FUEL

CAIRO, July 14 (PTI-Reuter): Aviation fuel is likely to be put on ration here soon, authoritative sources said today.

The proposed rationing is due to reduced production at Abadan Refinery.

Baraset-Basirhat Railway Taken Over

NEW DELHI, July 14 (PTI): President Prasad today issued an ordinance under which the Government of India is empowered to take over the management and administration of any of the "delinquent" Railway Companies among a few narrow gauge railways still under private management.

The ordinance is entitled "The Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance 1951.

Though it is of general application, the provision is sought to be applied to the Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway Company—a 57-mile narrow gauge railway in West Bengal.

The railway was first opened to traffic in February, 1905 and the entire section was completed by October, 1915.

Dredging The Deep Sea

MANILA, July 14, (PTI-Reuter): The Danish naval research ship Galathea has dredged a sample of sand at a depth of 9,208 metres—the deepest bottom sample ever taken — it was reported here today.

U. S. Defence Body's Chief Resigns

WASHINGTON, July 14 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. W. Webster, 50, has resigned the chairmanship of the Defence Department's Research and Developments Board the White House announced today. It gave no reason.

To succeed him President Truman has nominated Mr. Walter G. Whitman, a professor of chemical engineering.

CROWD ATTACKS U.S. NIGHT CLUB

Negro And White Gathering Resented

WASHINGTON, July 14, (PTI-Reuter): Police in Capital Heights a Washington suburb used tear gas late last night to break up an unruly crowd at a night club trying to open its doors to both Negroes and whites.

Police estimated the crowd at about 400.

They said the disturbances began when about 40 young men began swearing at mixed Negro and white couples at the establishment of the Chickland Night Club. Then glasses were thrown fire crackers shot off and the glass in the front door was broken.

The disturbances broke out shortly before midnight. It was the second time in two weeks that the Chickland had tried to open on a non-segregated basis.

Senator Wants Mightiest Air Force In U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 14, (PTI-Reuter): Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (Republican Massachusetts). proposed yesterday that the United States build a 150-Group air force —at an estimated cost of 74,000 million dollars.

He wante this to assure America the mightiest force in the world.

Counterfeit Notes Down The Drain

TRIVANDRUM, July 13 (PTI).

ONE thousand one hundred and seventy-six forged hundred-rupee currency notes were dug out by the police today from the drainage here.

Blocks, paper, ink and numerous implements for counterfeiting hundred rupee notes and photographic negatives for printing two-rupee currency notes were also found buried with the hundred rupee notes in a gunny bag.

Police subsequently dug out a small treadle press from a room in a house near the beach. Seven persons have been arrested in this connection.

Skilled Artisans Are Class III Employees

NEW DELHI, July 14 (UPI): The Government of India, it is learnt, have decided that all skilled artisans on the scale of pay of Rs. 55-130 should be treated as Class III for all purposes. The decision is stated to be based on the recommendation of the Railways' Joint Advisory Committee.

Red-Front Papers Banned In Bonn

BONN, July 14 (PTI-Reuter): The Allied High Commission yesterday banned two Communist newspapers in Western Germany for 90 days.

They were the weekly Stimme Des Friends (Voice of Peace) in Duesseldorf and the Stuttgart Daily Volksstimme (voice of the people).

Both were banned for violating the Allied High Commission Law in the prestige and security of the occupation powers.

Control Over Rail Finance

AYYANGAR ON NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, India's Transport Minister, today stressed the need for closer coordination between the financial and accounts sections of the Railway Administration.

Inaugurating the first conference of chief accounts officers and financial advisers of Indian Railways, Mr. Ayyangar said that Railways constituted the largest single industry in India, owned and managed by the State. They played an important role in the country's economic structure.

He said: "Every possible step should, therefore, be taken to improve the machinery of control over financial expenditure."

"BULLION BODY HAS FAILED IN ITS DUTY"

Ex-Director's Allegation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Gordhandas ex-Director of the Bombay Bullion Association, who recently resigned the directorship under protest that the "Board has failed to guard the interest of the market", in a press statement says that, though the Government of Bombay have begun taking interest in the affairs of the Bullion market by directing the Board to take necessary steps to check the unhealthy situation in the market and to call for the statements of all outstandings from the merchants.

He adds: "these statements ought to be examined by the Government nominee and two other independent persons which will give a true picture of the situation as some of the retired directors have made certain allegations against some directors of the Board, which are prejudicial to the interests of the market."

FOOD POSITION IN BIHAR

'Hopes And Fears'

PATNA, July 14 (PTI): The overall food picture of Bihar is officially said to be "tinged with hopes and fears".

Hopes in view of the plentiful supplies from the centre, and fears due to apprehended floods.

Incessant rains for the last ten days have turned North Bihar into an island. Sea communication system has been disrupted.

Boats and barges are being plied to maintain supplies in the water logged villages.

Last month Bihar received 95,461 tons of foodgrains, while the offtake was 87,176 tons.

The total allotment of foodgrains for the month of July is 1,25,000 tons.

Prices of foodgrains are showing a marked downward tendency everywhere, according to official reports.

"Annapoorna" Eight-Anna Lunches

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Eight-anna lunches, one-anna tea and other delicious and cheap items of fod prepared from non-rationed articles will be provided at the A.I.W.F.C.'s cafeteria" "Annapoorna" to be opened on Tuesday, July 17, by Bombay's Civil Supplies Minister.

With a view to avoiding waste of time, a system of self-service likely to be popular among the office-goers of Fort area will be adopted at this cafetaria for the first time in Bombay on the model of similar establishments in the U.S.A. and U.K.

Aurobindo's Relics

CALCUTTA, July 14 (PTI): Proposals for placing Sri Aurobindo's relics from Pondicherry in a mausoleum in Calcutta and establishing a national youth training institution around it after the ideals of the great sage will be considered at the first conference of the Bharat Mahajati Mandali at Government House here on July 22.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR TATA STEEL ORDINARIES

Mill Shares Steady With Limited Business

BOMBAY, July 14

The Bombay Stock Exchange was steady today with restricted business. Price movement was confined to a narrow range. There is more disposition to await fresh developments.

At the opening Tata Steel Defd shares were quoted at Rs. 2111-4 and improved at Rs. 2117-8 under scattered short covering. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market reached at Rs. 2112-8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 374 and advanced at Rs. 376. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 34-10 and after improving at Rs. 34-15 quietened at Rs. 34-12. Bengal Steels were placed at Rs. 24-8.

Cotton Mill shares were quietly steady with very little business. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 472-8 and Kohinoor Mill shares came in business at Rs. 367. Svadeshi Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 300 and Simplex shares were done at Rs. 262.

In the miscellaneous section Scindias were done at Rs. 16-4. Tata Chemicals were steady at Rs. 15-1.

Later on the market ruled steady and under scattered buying Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 2116-4 and Ordinary shares moved up at Rs. 378. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 473-12. Tone of the market was steady.

Actual transaction done today were as under:—

MILLS

Apollo 2-15-6
Bharat 27-8 28-4 28
B Dyeing 472-8 76-4 73-12
Bradbury 760 62-8
C India 270 71 69 70
Century 353-8 55
Finlay 294 93

Gokak 268-8 69-8 68 69-8 68-8
I U. Defd 2-2 2-1-6 2-2
I U. Ord. 13-3 13-4 13-3-6
Indore 125 26-4 25 28-12
Khatau 205
Kohinoor 367-8 66-8 68 67-4 68-8
Laxmi 627-8
Morarji 206-4 7-8
New Great 243 41-8 42-8
New City 220
New Union 26-8
Simplex 261-8 63 62 64
Svadeshi 301 2-8 300-8 1-6
Swan 377-8
Tata Mills 44-8
Scindia 16-4 16-6 16-4 16-5

BANKS

Central 78
Central New 78
Imperial 1915 16-4 15
Imperial New 472-8
India 161-8
U. Commercial 42-8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 115 15-10 15
Andhra 1490
Suburban 153-2
Hydro 154 54-8
Power 1655 57-8

INSURANCES

B.I.G. 15-2 15-3.
New India 49 49-4.
Oriental 5075

STEELS

B. Steel 25-4 25-5 25-2 25-5
I. Iron 34-11 34-15 34-11-6 34-13
Tata Defd. 211-4 16-4 10 16-4 13-12.
Tata Ord 373-8 77 76-12 79 78
Tata IInd Pref 139.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 312-8 13-12
A.C.C 173-12 74 73-4.
Belapur 260 60-8
B B. Old 576-14 78-12 75-10 82-8 80.
B.B New 203-12 6-4.
B.B. Petrol 1-10-6 1-10-9 1-10 1-10-6.
B.I.C. 9-14-6 9-13-6 9-14.
I. Copper 3-3 3-3-6 3-3.
P. Const. 98 98-4 97-8 96.
Shivrajpur 40 41.
Tata Chem. 15-2. 15-3 15-1 15-2-6 15-2
Tata Oil 46
Wimco 225 23-12.

SPECIAL

Amalgamated Elec. Pref 108-8
Broach Elec. 5-12.
Polson Ord 102.
Indian Bank Coupon 14-8 14.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, July 14.

2 1/4 p.c. 1954	98	14	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1955	99	8	0
2 1/2 p.c 1961	93	14	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1960	95	14	0
3 3/4 p.c. 1962	94	12	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	89	4	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	92	14	0
3 p.c. 1951/54	100	4	0
3 p.c. 1953/55	101	2	0
3 p.c 1957	100	4	0
3 p.c. 1959/61	98	5	0
3 p.c. 1963/65	95	14	0
3 p.c 1966/68	94	5	0
3 p.c. 1964	95	15	0
3 p.c. 1970/75	93	2	0
3 1/2 p.c 1954/59	103	8	0
4 p.c 1960/70	108	2	0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60	108	0	0
4 1/2 p.c.	111	4	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	96	8	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	97	8	0
2 3/4 p.c. U. P. 1961	95	8	0
2 3/4 p.c. Madras 1961 ..	95	8	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	99	15	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	99	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	101	0	6
3 p.c. Madras 1952/53 ..	112	0	0
3 p.c. U. P. 1952	100	4	0
3 p.c. NWF 1962	111	0	0
3 p.c. BPT 1970	105	14	0
4 p.c. Bom. Muni.	104	8	0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1959	110	0	0
6 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1964	108	0	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, July 14.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality .. Rs.	48	0	0
Madras Coromondal ..	47	8	0
Bold	46	8	0
August-September ..	46	0	0
LINSEED			
Bold	38	0	0
June-July	38	0	0
August-September ..	38	0	0
CASTERSEEDS			
Madras	44	0	0
September	219	4	0
OILS			
Groundnut local	26	12	0
Upcountry	25	13	0
July	45	13	0
August	25	3	0
Septmber	24	12	0
Linseed oil	23	10	0
Casterseed oil	22	8	0

AHMEDABAD STOCK EXCHANGE

AHMEDABAD, July 14: Ahmedabad Stock Exchange closing Calico 306-12, Ambika 353-8, Arvind 873, Defd. 2109, New Shorok 602-8, Atul 137-4, New Commercial 1037-8, Rohit 122-8, Vivekanand 165, Calico Opened 309, High 309-8, Low 307, Closed 308-12. Ambika opened 353, High 354 Low 352 Closed 353-3 Arvind Closed 873, Defd. Opened 2109, High 2112, Low 2107, Closed 109, New Shrock Opened 600, High 603, Low 600, Closed 602-8. Atul Opened 138-4, Low 137-4, Closed 137-4.

Tone of market was steady.

Colombo Stock Exchange

COLOMBO, July 14.

Agra Ouvah 18, Ceylon Provincials 21, Dickapitiyas 2-1/2, estates of Uva 24-1/2, Midfords 10, Shawlands 7-1/2, Uplands 19, Uva Highlandssm 34, 34, Kalugangas 20, Kuttapitiyas 12, Neuchatels 23, Vogans 15-1/2, Watapotas 12-1/2, Dehiowitas 2-1/4, Hatbawes 9-1/2, Panakuras 21-1/2, Usk Valleys 16-1/2, Jebongs 6, Kongsis 8-1/2, Langat Rivers 17-1/2, 18 Ceylon Cocunuts 130, Banks of Ceylon 160 Ceylon Investments Hotels 0, Rowlands 22, Deniyaayas 18 Pine Hills 22-1/2.

NEW YORK SEED PRICES

NEW YORK, July 13: The following were prices of seeds on the New York market today:

SOYBEANS—14-5/8 cents traded.

LINSEED, First—15.8-16.1

LINSEED, Second—9.8-10.1.

PEANUTS—20.21.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, July 14

At last professional bulls made daring attempt to raise prices to the planned level by clever manipulation and even next settlement was quoted at a discount of Rs. 9. It appears that neither the Board nor the Government is concerned about repeated corners and Bears have nothing to depend. The present working of the Forward market is mainly in the interest of professional operators and the only course left open is to ban all short sales. There must be only cash transactions and if the Forward trading is banned, there will be a natural drop in prices.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 199-4 and advanced at Rs. 199-14 and steadied at Rs. 199-8. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 200 while Spot Bullion was placed at Rs. 199.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 113-5 and after declining Rs. 112-13 steadied at Rs. 112-15. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 77-4.

The market ruled very steady during the session and finally closed as under:—

Ready Silver ..... Rs.	199	4	0
Forward	199	10	0
Ready Gold	113	0	0
Forward	112	6	0

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, July 14, (PTI-Reuter): The market continued its steady tone round coal, jute and miscellaneous industrials. The more speculative stocks also ruled. firm. Government securities were dull and unchanged.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1.00 p. m.:—

BANKS: Hind Bank 23, Small Odd Lot United Bank of India 6.

COTTONS: Dunbar 235, New Victoria Ordy. 2-1.

COALS: Burrakur 15-13, Central India 7-3, Kajora 7-7, Western Bengal 6-1.

JUTES: Anglo India 367, S. Lot Barnagore 257, Belvedere 305, Delta 330, Kamarhatty 311, Nuddea 78, Presidency 6-8, Fort William 301, Howrah 36-2, Lansdowne 218.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron and Steel 34-10, India St. Wagon 90, Kumardhubi Eng. 8-7, Marshall S. 8-14, Steel Corpn. 25-5, Textiles Machinery 6-8.

MISCELLANEOUS: Consolidated Tin 1-15, Indian Copper 3-4, Tavoy Tin annas thirteen Sone Valley Cement 7-13, Akali and Chemical 17-13, Calcutta Electric 15-2, Balmer Lawrie 33-8, Barare E. Coke 21-12, Brit Biscuits 37, B. I. Corpn 9-15, Indian Wood Products 49, Martin Burn 18-12, National Tobacco 20, Rohtas Industry 6-7, British Burma Petrol 1-9, Bengal Paper 51-4, Titaghur Paper 36-2, Midnapore Zamindary 52, India Steamship 6-12.

SUGARS: Belsund 7-12, Buland 9-9, Dyer Meaking Brewry 7-10, Teas Bormahjan 17-8 Dhelakhat 1-2, Hattikhira 26-6, Teloijan 18-6, Tezpur 30, Tukvar 12-4.

Karachi Markets

KARACHI, July 14.

Cotton market dull and devoid of demond. NT rollers at rulling rates works to Bombay equivalent of approximately rupees 2566 per candy.

Current quotations cotton 289F 122 NT 119-8 LSS 121 FourF 112. Desi 70-73, Cottonseeds 7-12, bullion market closed for thirteenth day as protest against heavy sales tax.

LONDON SILVER

LONDON, July 13: Silver prices for both spot and forward remained unchanged at 78-1/2 pence per ounce on the London market today.

LONDON MERCURY

LONDON, July 13: The price of mercury remained unchanged on the London market today at 73-1/2 pounds per flash.

NEW YORK COPRA PRICES

NEW YORK, July 13: Copra remained unchanged on the New York market today at U.S. $160 bid while offerings were held at $162.50.

Coconut oil was also unchanged at 12 cents per pound.

NEW YORK CASTOR SEED

NEW YORK, July 13: Brazilian castor seeds were today quoted at U.S. $235 nom. per long ton fob Brazil.

Castor oil in tank cars was quoted at 21.00 cents per pound.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

NEW YORK, July 13: Cotton futures moved in a narrow range with activity dominated by week-end evening-up operations.

July 1951 position expired at noon, closing out at 49.50 or dol. 4.75 per bale below Thursday. Spot month in closing minutes of trading rose to a high of 42.80.

Uncertainties of the Korean situation continue to shape market sentiment in other deliveries. Atlanta advices continued complaint of slow mill demand for spot cotton. Selling of surplus stocks by south-eastern mills increased. Memphis reports a much improved demand for September-December shipments.

According to private crop survey, the cotton crop continued generally favourable with the exception of the northern section in the central belt, where progress of late planted cotton was reported to be poor due to recent heavy moisture.

New York Cotton Exchange estimated the cotton consumption for the four week period, June 3-31 at 835,000 bales, compared with 833,000 bales in the previous four weeks and 842,000 bales in the period from May 8 to July 1 a year ago.

The market opened 18 points lower to 6 points higher and closed 8 points higher to one point lower.

Following were the closings with the price range:—

Delivery	Opening	High	Low	Close
SPOT				42.17
July	41.30	42.80	42.40	42.50
Octobed	35.30	35.35	35.14	35.33
December	35.18	35.19	34.98	35.18
March	35.23	35.24	35.05	35.22
May	35.12	35.18	35.04	35.13
July	34.78	34.89	34.71	34.83
October	33.25	33.39	33.21	32.20
December	33.17	33.17	33.09	32.98
NEW ORLEANS				
SPOT				39.85
July	40.90	42.70	42.40	42.50
October	35.17	35.22	34.98	35.19
December	35.06	35.08	34.86	35.01
March	35.18	35.79	35.01	35.75
May	——	35.13	34.99	35.10
July	34.73	34.81	34.58	34.75
October	——	33.30	33.23	33.23
December	——	33.10	33.10	33.03

New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, July 13.

American Telephone	154-3/4
Anaconda Copper	40-1/2
Chase National Bank	35-1/2
Sinclair Oil	....
Firestone Tyre	102
General Electric	....
General Motors	49-1/4
Ingersol-Rand	79-5/8
International Nickel	....
National City Bank	44-7/8
New York Central	16-5/8
Socony	....
Texas Co.	....
Union Carbide	62-3/8
U.S. Smelting	....
U.S. Steel	40-1/2
Western Union	39-1/2

Continental Stock Exchange

PARIS, July 13.

The bourse showed a dull tone with reduced attendance. There was limited trading but no sellers with quotations generally at yesterday's levels. Some progress was noted in rubbers and other commodities. A firm tone in Japanese and German loans continued.

BRUSSELS: Slight improvement was observed most sections in the forward market. A Pi amount of trading developed Tubize and Tanganyika and few others. The cash market trend varied from resistant to steady. Coal mining issues held relatively firm.

AMSTERDAM: An official denial of unoiver issues rumours caused general recovery, particularly in internationals' other departments improved including plantations. Business was quiet and the market closed at the days highest

U.S. STEEL PRICES

NEW YORK, July 13: The following were price ranges of U.S Steel on the New York market today:

High	40-7/8
Low	40-3/8
Close	40-1/2

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, July 13: The price of silver remained unchanged on the New York market today at 90.16 cents per ounce.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, July 13.

Trading was quietly steady and unchanged with black lampong at 700 and White Muntok 930 straits dollars per picul sellers exgodown.

London Pepper Quiet

LONDON, July 13.

Pepper ruled quiet with Malabar for shipment firmed and other sorts steady. Black Lampong July shipment offered at 12|10-1|2 and White Muntok at 17-3 shipping weights with White Sarawak 17-9 delivered weight per pound cif basis ports. Malabar spot was 1378 shillings, afloat 1355 and July August 1360 per hundredweight cif United Kingdom.

N. Y. Pepper Market

NEW YORK, July 13.

Continued lack of grinder and dealer interest had no noticeable effect on black pepper prices with asking levels firmly held. Spot supplies offered at 168 to 169 with shipment positions about one cent less. Singapore offerings of Lampong at stiff premium over India helped support values.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, July 13.

The silver market was fetureless with offerings approximating 75,000 ounces well taken.

Wall Street Markets

NEW YORK, July 13 (UPA): The stock market ran up the best gains of the week Friday on a stepped up volume of 1,320,000 shares—the most active since July 5.

Rails scored the best gains among major groups while aircrafts spurred the rise of industrials. Gains ranged from fractions to around 2 per share. Tyres rose sharply. Oils displayed strength. Special issues met demand.

Of 1,083 issues traded 617 advanced, 231 declined and 235 remained unchanged.

Curb sales totalled 240,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was dol. 2,470,000.

NEW YORK FORWARD METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, July 13: The following were closing prices of metals on the New York forward market today:

TIN—July 106.00; September 104.00, both bid.

LEAD—July 19.20 bid.

ZINC—July 24.00 bid.

COPPER—July 25.00 bid.

Large Imports In Britain

LONDON, July 13: Rocketing prices and the initial burden of the Western arms drive sent Britain's imports in the first six months of the year 43 per cent higher than the 1950 average, the Board of Trade disclosed Friday.

Provisional trade returns for the first half of the year showed imports had jumped 19 per cent between the first and the second quarters and the excess of imports over exports was £554,800,000, compared with £347,900,000 in all 1950.

The figures recorded a 14 per cent rise in exports over the 1950 average however and noted a recovery in dollar exports following a sharp setback earlier in the year. Exports to Canada reached a record level of £40,800,000 in the second quarter of 1951, a jump of 11 per cent over the last quarter of 1950.

LONDON RUBBER PRICES

LONDON, July 13: The following were closing prices of rubber on the London market today:

SPOT: 46, 46-3/4.

August—45-1/2, 46, business 45-1/4, 46.

September—42, 42-1/2, business 42, 42-1/4.

October/December—38, 38-1/4, business both prices.

January/March 35, 35-1/2 business 35-1/2.

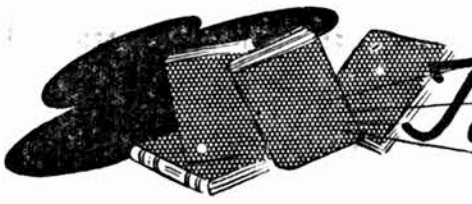
April/June 32-3/4 nom.

C.I.F.:

July—42-1/2, 43.

July/August—40-1/2, 41.

Aug./Sept.—39-3/4, 40-1/2.



Talking of Books—

EMOTIONAL STORIES OF TRUMAN CAPOTE

A TREE OF NIGHT AND OTHER STORIES by Truman Capote. Published by the Random House, New York. Price dol. 2.75. Pages 209.
WINE OF THOUGHT by Serapia Devi. Published by the Ashoka Press, Delhi. Price Rs. 6. Pages 201.
FAMILY PLANNING: WHY? WHEN? AND HOW? by Lt. Col. B. L. Raina. Published by New Book Company Limited. Bombay. pp. 100 Rs. 3/8/-

IN the coterie of talented young American fiction writers, the stock of Truman Capote stands high. His book 'Other Voices, Other Rooms' was hailed by the American press as a remarkable first novel and the New York Times described it as "eloquent and reverberating prose.... positive proof of the arrival of a new writer of substantial talent." However, Mr Capote's reputation was made by his short stories long before the success of his novel, and this, the first collection to be published in book form, includes eight extraordinary stories by the author of 'Other Voices, Other Rooms.'

Of the eight stories, 'Miriam' and 'Shut A Final Door' (both of which are O. Henry Prize winners) and 'Jug Of Silver' appear to be the best. Miriam is an impossibly-adult, platinum-haired, hazel-eyed, child who has no physical existence, but lives only in the imagination of a lonely old widow and the story is the tale of the woman's reactions to the appearance of the child—first, a pleased incredulity, then a chill horror at the inroads the child makes into her personality, and finally, a dull resignation as she understands that she cannot get rid of Miriam, who will always be with her in the spirit, if not in the flesh. 'Shut A Final Door' is the story of a man who subordinates all the decent feelings to the one object of getting on in the world. Walter Ranny is a perfect cad; yet when he fails in his self-appointed task, and realises that wherever he may go, he never can escape the still small voice of conscience, he feels that the world and all in it have played him a dirty trick. However, the story that appealed to me the most was 'Jug Of Silver'—the touching faith of an eight-year-old boy, who desperately wants and prays for a prize in a quiz contest, in order to be able to buy a set of false teeth for his twelve-year-old sister, who they both hope, will one day be a film star. Here, faith does move mountains: the boy wins his prize, his sister gets her new teeth, even though she never does become a movie queen!

The short story is capsule literature and in it one expects the direct approach—a dynamic punch-packed narrative with a surprise ending on the Somerset Maugham lines. Judged by these standards this collection of short stories would be a failure, for Truman Capote is no enthralling story-teller. His stories are essentially static: there is very little action in them as they meander lazily along their way. Often, there is even no conclusion, and as is the case with most of modern fiction, the reader is left hanging high and dry. There is, to use one of his own titles, no shutting of the final door to his stories.

Yet there is in them a certain intangibility that is appealing. Mr Capote deals essentially with the world of the emotions, and most of what he writes we feel as though through a glass darkly, so that as one goes through his stories, one gets the impression that it is not what he says, but rather what he leaves unsaid, that is important. It is a fatality that lurks in the background and makes us pity even a cad like Walter Ranny, though he does nothing to deserve our pity; that excites our compassion for Applesee, the boy who desperately desires the prize in the quiz contest, till we too desire it desperately for him.

Though one misses here the gracefulness of style that one associates with masters of English fiction, Truman Capote writes well; he writes, vibrantly, reasonantly, and sometimes there are brilliant patches of prose, for example this beautiful fantasy from his story 'Miriam': "wheels and footsteps moved noiselessly in the street, as if the business of living continued secretly behind a pale but impenetrable curtain. In the falling quiet, there was no sky or earth, only snow lifting in the wind, frosting the window glass, chilling the rooms, deadening and hushing the city." In his style, there is an emphatic directness of language: his men, women and children are no drawing-room puppets, but speak as they would in real life. In this respect, he is directly in the Hemingway tradition.

Capote, like most modern writers, is bewildered and hurt by what he feels is the tragedy of life, and his work reflects his inability to find a solution to the problem of human helplessness before the forces of the cosmic. His stories are all terribly serious: what humour there is, is grim and bitter, though 'My Side Of The Matter' is one story that is an honourable exception; here, at least, the humour is spontaneous and may be, even not so bitter. Finally, Mr. Capote's characters are all right out of the beaten track; they are caricatures rather than characters, for almost all of them have some strangeness or grotesqueness that make them vaguely frightening. Who ever heard of two such impossibly-adult children as Miriam and Appleseed or two such impossibly-fantastic women as Eunice and Olivia-Anne?

On the whole, an outstanding contribution to short-story literature!

Wine Of Thought.

At first sight, it seems difficult of Serapia Devi's 'Wine of Thought'. The book appears to be neither 'fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring,'—merely a collection of aphorisms thrown together higgledy-piggledy,, and expressing her loves and her hates, her thoughts and her philosophy of life. But if one takes the trouble to drink deeply of her work, one begins to feel that there is a method in her madness.

Wine of Thought has been drawn up in the form of small paragraphs of a few lines, and sometimes even a few words, on almost every conceivable topic under the sun. Philosophy, religion, morals, art, poetry and beauty, all take up Serapia Devi's attention and for her sincerity, her idealism, her love of mankind, and her wealth of imagination, we give thanks; even though our literary conscience boggle at the incoherence and the lack of plan in her ramblings.

Apart from her philosophical reflections, which have been drawn in the press of cultured talk, there are a few allegories that make interesting reading and some highly poetical passages that border on the verge of prose songs. As Radhakrishnan has pointed out in his foreword to the book, Serapia Devi has no sympathy with the appalling void of a world that is not lit by a transcendental meaning. She looks upon human life as part of the cosmic, and gives us glimpses into a world that is deeper than the material. Above all, there is in her work a burning desire for better understanding between man and man, for tolerance that is the supreme virtue. She, who is a child of both the Orient and the Occident, has many wise things to say on the relationship between the East and the West: "goodness is universal and indivisible; true goodness in the West and true goodness in the East are twin flowers sprung from the common root of the human desire for perfection....O friends, pain is as burning there as here and happiness is as rare and as much sought after here as there....sunrise and sunset travel round the whole globe, and so did and do ideas."

It is a mixed bag that the authoress offers, and although she writes in a pleasing style, the reader will find that much of what she says has been said before and said better. Further, the small platitudinous paragraphs—or rather fragments of paragraphs—and lack of continuity tend to be jarring. Serapia Devi is also a painter of distinction, and I would like to point out to her that just as a good painting is much more than splotches of colour, so also a good book ought to be a coherent whole, rather than bits and pieces of platitudes strung together. I hope she remembers this at her next essay into the field of literature.

F. D.

Birth Control And Family Planning

It is a welcome feature that third edition of this brochure makes its appearance at a time when India needs advice on matters connected with family planning, birth control and population. As the author claims, this brochure is not an exhaustive survey of the subject, but a handy guide for doctors and nurses, and to the large section of Indian people who do not have any superstitious aversion to birth control. There was no time in the past when the need for controlling, and planning families in India arose with such urgency. Statistics have proved the rapidity with which Indian population tends to increase. Books of such a nature are therefore a vital necessity—and should be circularised among people, if possible by governmental agencies. The book under review gives a comprehensive account of the why, when and how of family planning. It enforces its arguments with statistics, diagrams, illustrations and graphs. Written in a breezy style, with the use of minimum scientific details necessary, this brochure should prove of immense value to the layman. It is recommended earnestly for the attention of everyone interested in family planning. The Planning Commission which has recently published it report has emphasised that national planning for prosperity depends a great deal on family planning.

S. V.

PHILOSOPHIC CONTENT OF GANDHIJI'S GOSPEL

GANDHI said that his writings should be cremated with his body. "What I have done will endure, not what I have said and written." Certainly this man's genius lay in action. Though he could write simply, directly and with terse, emotional power, he would have been aghast if anyone had mistaken him for a literary artist. Unlettered peasants understood his deeds and gestures by instinct.

We in the West need his writings, as the Indian intelligentsia did, as a commentary on his actions. And so we gladly welcome the selections which two of his English disciples have made, one from his published books and articles, the other from his intimate letters, writes H. N Brailsford in the "New Statesman and Nation". But the reader must understand that the action came first; the commentary followed it. This Mr. Duncan realises, and in his introduction, as admirable a piece of writing as we should expect from the author of **This Way to the Tomb**, he has shown us Gandhi in action, scavenging with his own hands to clear up the filth of the abysmally poor village where in his later years he had chosen to live in a mud hut. But Ronald Duncan sees only one side of Gandhi and deliberately ignores, as Madeleine Slade also does. Gandhi the rebel, who moulded history by his personality, as no one else in our day, save Lenin, did. These two books are valuable but only if one knows first of all Gandhi's **Autobiography**, which covers the earlier half of his life and some such record as **Mahatma Gandhi** (1949), by H. S. L. Polak and two colleagues. Why did he collect ordure—much as Christ washed the disciples' feet? Or why, in 1922 when he had shaken the British Empire by uniting Muslims and Hindus in open revolt for the first and last time since the Mutiny, did he call off his campaign of civil disobedience, and console his followers by assuring them that they could win 'Swaraj' (self-rule) by plying the spindle "religiously and visiting the homes of drunkards? We need his commentary.

Ascetic

The aspect of Gandhi's teaching which Mr Duncan chiefly stresses is his insistence on the need for a lower standard of living. This has two roots, his nationalism and his asceticism. The whole man was in revolt against the West and rejected not merely its imperialism and its industrialism, but its moral values and its culture, from Copernicus to Freud. Mr Duncan's is a good selection, made with love and understanding, but it includes some items that puzzle me, for example, the Linlithgow correspondence, while it omits altogether the only systematic exposition of his creed Gandhi ever wrote, 'Hind Swaraj.' Crude and fierce in its anti-Western nationalism, this is more typical than the urbane reply to Tagore. It expresses, moreover, Gandhi's revolutionary adoption of a peasant's outlook though by nurture and descent he was no more a peasant than Marx and Lenin were proletarians. Often he emphasised his mission to deliver the peasants from their subjugation to the towns.

To the ascetic root of Gandhi's gospel of "doing without" Mr. Duncan does full justice. It started from the doctrine of the Upanishads that "all attachment to the senses is death." Four of these classics of Hindu philosophy are now available in a new version which includes the orthodox commentary of Sankaracharya. In Gandhi's case this heritage was reinforced by an acute sense of guilt based on his sexual experience. He antagonised Mr Duncan by declaring that it is sin to enjoy Mozart. In his letters to Miss Slade he regrets that fruit (on which he mainly lived) is a delicacy; one ought to take food as if it were medicine. "A full meal is a crime against God and man." The progress of nations and individuals is to be "measured by the amount of suffering undergone." The ideal he preached was absolute chastity. I wonder whether he did as much to foster peace by his teaching of non-violence as he did to promote war in Asia by his opposition to birth-control.

Both books set the reader trying to guess what Gandhi understood by God. He tells us that God is not for him a person, but an idea. Sometimes he delights in the paradoxes dear to Hindu metaphysics. God is Truth, but He is also Untruth; He is motionless, yet is ever moving; He is ethics and morality; He is even the atheism of the atheist. Gandhi conceived Him (as the 'Gita' does) as all that is, but not. I think, as the Common Above all he thought of God as "law," by which he meant the moral law. "I literally believe that not a blade of grass grows or moves without His will." Somewhere in his thinking the ambiguous Father-image crept

(Continued on Page 20)

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF INFORMATION AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE 1951

Edited by:
S. N. SARKAR, M.A., B.L.

The most comprehensive, up-to-date and indispensable book of reference. Pages 480.

Price Rs. 4/-.

Kamala Book Depot
CALCUTTA 12.

Just Published: THIRD REVISED EDITION

FAMILY PLANNING
WHY? WHEN? & HOW?

by Lieut.-Col. B. L. RAINA,

with a Foreword by THE LORD HORDER

This is a practical, thoughtful and up-to-date book on Birth Control. It gives details of how to practise it and sums up all the available information in a language which even a layman can understand. Maps, illustrations and the approved list of contraceptives drawn up by the FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION, LONDON, add to the value of the book. The author, also, lucidly points out the dangers inherent in indiscriminate contraception. To quote LORD HORDER, "it is a very complete vademecum."

PRICE Rs. 3-8 only

NEW BOOK COMPANY, LTD.,
188-190, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Personality As Sales Force

HARNESS THE CREATIVE POWER OF THE SUB-CONSCIOUS MIND

BY ALFRED J. FOX M.D.

AS we gaze upon the beauty and grandeur of St. Paul's Cathedral; that floating palace the 'Queen Elizabeth'; that vast air-liner the Brabazon, or any of a host of creations made by human genius and enterprise, our feeling is one of awe.

But while we marvel at these results of genius, do we appreciate that these human creations were originally created as mental images in the blueprints of human imaginations?

The psychic structure of the human mind gave birth to the idea: the brain itself developed it in each case; the material and labour devoted to its consumation merely translated into actuality that which was born in the imagination.

My thesis is that people in general do not realise the wonderful power of the human imagination when turned to channels that advance civilisation. The human mind is a creative spirit. Certain minds use their creative power for the great benefit of their owners and of mankind. Yet I think it is safe to state that a vast amount of potential creative ability is wasted, writes the author in 'Psychology'

Creative Effort

The human mind is a creative sprit. The first step in the development of any creative effort is the creation of an object in what we call the mind's eye of the person concerned. Desire and will arouse the imagination and this in turn taps the subliminial mind as well as the conscious mind to produce the spiritual material out of which the psychic model is composed.

What you are and what you possess depend in large measure on what you have built in your own mind. Some men build huts, other men palaces. Some build beautiful bodies character, intellect, wealth, power.

Do you envy these men? If so, stop it. You probably have the same potentialities that they have. Develop these potentialities. Start now. Rid yourself first of the foul spectres of envy, hate, fear, indolence. Concentrate on thoughts and determination to achieve strength, force success and character.

If your body is weak, build yourself a strong one; if you are dissatisfied with your physiognomy, change it; if you find you do not attract people, turn an unattractive personality into one that will awake liking and friendship. How can you do all this? Remember that what you are is what you have built.

Your body, mind and character are the materialisation of your "psychic blueprint' Let discontent with your situation and your character as they are now be the guiding angles that show you how to set up a better, finer psychic blueprint and shape your future development according to this new pattern.

You will find that you can build within and without. Every function of the body, every organ can be improved by the two-fold act of creating a mental image of the desired improvement and exercising the organ or function properly towards its correct development. Actually, you can become what you desire to be.

Few people realise it, but the fact is that every function and every organ possesses and is controlled by its own special brain. This brain can be appealed to by suggestion. To a degree seldom realised, sluggishness and disorder of body organs and body functions are caused by apathy of the nerve centres or special brains that control them. Hence irritability, indisposition, lack of initiative and general physical and mental inepititude are often the result of mental and physical fatigue.

You know, of course, that fatigue or weariness resulting from useful labours and exercises is beneficial. But fatigue may be caused also by unpleasant emotions. This form of weariness deranges and even arrests the flow of internal secretions of the endocrine glands and tends to exhaust the nerve centres. Knowing this, you will never select for your work of internal rebuilding those times when you are tired, indisposed or out of sorts.

One of the most valuable remedies known to the materia medica is rest—physical, mental and emotional. Realising this, the architect of personality will not attempt to put up his tent while going through a brainstorm, lest it be blown away.

They have lost face in Korea.

Begin your mental architecture and building after a good night's sleep. Early morning thoughts are the seeds that ripen into the day's fruits of success. Morning is fine time for mental house-cleaning. For building, too. Beautiful castles in the air cannot be formed from the raw materials of fear, worry, envy, hatred and all-round meanness. Only when these emotions are banished can the architect select the things he needs for his structure.

Today is a new day, fraught with bright possibilities. Forget the failures and disappointments of yesterday. You failed then because you picked out the mental road which leads to failure. Success is impossible without effort, and effort is useless unless it is applied to careful planning. If you don't know what to do don't do it. Begin your plans for mental rebuilding with a clean slate and in a cheerful frame of mind.

Give a thought, too, to the body. You may be a genius or an intellectual giant but your mind cannot function at its best without the support of healthy body. Learn to understand the body and take proper care of it. The rules are not hard. Correct eating, sane living moderation in your activities, cleanliness—these are the essentials of keeping in good physical trim.

Select your environment with great care. The condition of your mind and the state of your emotions are to a large extent determined by your association of ideas. The people and things which form your environment exercise a determining influence over your idea association, for we all unconciously tend to adapt ourselves to become part of and blend with our surroundings. Creatures that move by night see best in the darkness.

Personality

Make this rule your own: Do not attempt to accomplish serious tasks until you feel fit and know you are fit. Then shape your thoughts to build the edifice you wish to become. The world is a market place for personality. It will cheerfully buy good faith, honesty, loyalty, good dispositions, sympathy, cheerfulness. What have you to sell? Cultivate the things the world is willing to accept and pay for. Hypocrisy and bad faith are sensed intuitively; they arose distrust and aversion. Avoid them. Fashion your wares upon service and usefulness.

You know something of the physical laws of nature: how neglect, inattention, and foolhardiness are punished by illness. But the spiritual laws are no less real than the physical and the consequences of their violation are even more disastrous. It is therefore essential that you understand these spiritual laws apply them, obey them.

You create what you desire and destroy what you do not. Love enkindles love; hate brings about reciprocal destruction. You can incarnate all your heart longs for by intense sustained desire, strong faith, and the creation of the mental images of your wish.

In this short article, it is possible only to touch lightly on the many factors involved in our eforit to rebuild character. But at least an idea can be given of the forces with which one has to deal. Two conflicting forces dominate the cosmic universe; the synthetic which builds and creates; and the catalytic, which breaks down and destroys. One of these forces you can harness, not both.

Primrose Path

You cannot travel upstream; and downstream at the same time. Your true instincts, your conscience, and your finer character lead upstream, your passions, your baser longings your weaknesses lead down stream.

It is for you to make the choice. Remember that indulgence is more alluring than effort—it is so pleasant to float down-stream—but you may be carried over the precipice below.

Turn away from this temptation and tune in with the creative spirit striving for finer ideals, beauty, perfection. In tune with these constructive forces, you build upwards and move forward; out of tune, you disturb the spiritual harmony and yourself create forces that disturb all harmony.

Success, health and happiness are your rewards when you earn the approval of God and men. Effort put forth in discord with the dominant spirit of the times is but wasted energy. To achieve your aims, materialise your dreams your efforts must be harmonious and creative. So stop play when you are out of tune and seek peace and rest. In solitude and silence you will soon learn that the very air is charged with invisible friends that soothe, heal and guide.

You will intuitively divine that life is not only a glorious privilege out a sacred trust. You will realise that most of your failures and suffering are the result of your own lack of adequate performance, usually with selfishness at their foundation. Subdue the ego and strive to render service to God, nature and man. Prayers made in the spirit of faith and unselfishness are quickly answered and make you again a beloved child of the spirit of love that presides over the universe.

Consider the negative side for a moment. Wealth that is gained by robbing and cheating others is generally found to be a burden instead of a blessing.

Profit by the example of the plutocrat who amassed a fortune of many millions only to learn that all his gold could not buy relief from a wasting ailment that gnawed at his vitals and destroyed him. Spiritual laws are based on justice and balance. Wealth unearned or misapplied becomes a liability that beggars its possessor spiritually.

Are rich men happy? Probably not, on the whole compared with others. Happiness comes from the knowledge that you have done your work well rather than that you are well paid for it. You will find more satisfaction in honestly earning a pound a day than in accepting lavish gifts of unearned money. If you are not earning enough to suit you, improve the product of your labour and work harder. You will be rewarded.

Above all, constant, persistent, useful effort will hold your thoughts on a wholsome plane. You will develop useful habits, character, personality, intelligence, self-mastery, influence over your fellow men.

The path to quick wealth is a rainbow with a pot of fool's gold at its end. The road to happiness is paved with service to yourself and to others, with constructive thinking, planning—creative work mental and physical.

YOUR body mind and character are the materialisations of your psychic blueprint'. Let discontent with your situation and your character as they are now be the guiding angels that show you how to set up a better, finer psychic blueprint and shape your future development according to this new pattern.

PEEPING THRO' SCENERY

The distinctive contribution of the City of Rochester to the Festival of Britain is a Dickens Pageant—the performance of which the Lord Mayor of London opened recently in the Rochester Castle Gardens. From behind the scenes—some of the characters peer through the scenery to view the pageantry in the Castle grounds.

GANDHIJI'S GOSPEL

(Continued from page 19)

in. "He is patient, but he is also terrible." He sends famines and punishes India's sins by earthquakes.

Happier Side

Miss Slade, in her selection from the letters she received from her spiritual father, stresses a happier side of Gandhi's discipline. What he taught her was "to find God and to depend on Him alone." In Mr. Duncan's book we can read his disillusioned comments on the first-fruits of India's Independence. In these letters he seems at the end as serene as ever, though he has started his last fast. What may happen is "neither your concern nor mine. Our concern is the act itself, not the result of the action." One could wish that Miss Slade's selection had been more drastic. Many of Gandhi's letters are very brief and contain nothing of general interest. The intimate details about his health and hers become wearisome. But even these trivialities serve to remind us how untiring he was in his love not only for his disciple but for all that lives. For him "all strangers are friends," among them the prison cat; one day, he muses, we shall include the plants and "value their friendship." There was nothing of the grim Puritan in this happy ascetic. He had, indeed, reined in "animal passion" but only to "change it into celestial passion." He sub-limited sex into love for all mankind, but especially for peasants. To please him, Miss Slade shaved off her hair and dressed as an Untouchable, but without obliterating, as I recall her, her native distinction. "One day," wrote her teacher, "you will be taken for a common village girl."

When Mira behn (Miss Slade) at a distance from him was suffering from mental tension and fever, he exhorted her to self-control, which comes only by realising that "God is with us and looks after us, as if He had no other care besides." Such a letter St. Clara might have received from St. Francis. Are we much the happier for what we have learned and discarded in the intervening centuries?

WILL LOSS OF IRANIAN OIL AFFECT WORLD?

THE threat to the Anglo-Iranian Company's interests in Persia has loomed upon this country slowly like a thunderous cloud. The response to the latest despatch from the British Foreign Secretary is still awaited and it is uncertain what it will contain. There have been assurances that Britain would not be deprived of the use of Persian oil, and the Persian Government would be wise to think twice before it stopped the flow of its main source of income and threw into chaos the biggest employing unit in in Persia. it knows that aid from American technicians will not be forthcoming, that Persians cannot staff the installations themselves, and it cannot count on sufficient European technicians to do so. All this is reasonable, but ardent nationalism does not trade in reason; to break free from Britain may seem more important than to conserve the country's real wealth There is the Tudeh party in the background, gaining strength and ready to succeed Dr. Moussadeq; and help from Russia or Roumania might be sought to replace the technical experience of the Anglo-Iranian Company. Even so, the exploitation of Persian oil would still depend on sea transport, in which Britain is dominant.

Grave Issues

Issues of this kind of gravity cannot be decided by a mere counting of pips in the two opposing hands. But, in the end, each side will have to measure the damage to itself that inevitably follows damage to the other. If all ends in breakdowns and shambles, how much British nose must be cut off to spite Persian face

The economic importance of Persian oil to Britain, and to Western Europe and the world is twofold: first in supplying crude oil, and secondly in supplying products from the Abadan refinery. For Britain there would be the undeniably serious loss of trading and financial assets. Persia has 11 per cent of the proven and indicated petroleum reserves of the world and in 1950 produced 6 per cent of the world's crude oil. But it is now only one of the stars in the Middle East firmament. Before the war Persian output amounted to 10 million metric tons, or about two-thirds of the total crude oil production of the Middle East; output has since more than trebled, to 32 million tons, but it now represents little more than a third of the Middle East total.

But it would be serious enough. More than a quarter of the United Kingdom's imports of crude oil in 1950 came from Persia and about a fifth of the oil imports of other countries of Western Europe. On the assmption of a total stoppage of Persian crude oil, about 6 million metric tons of crude would have to be found elsewhere for Western Europe The Anglo-Iranian Company has a half share in the Kuwait Oil Company and nearly a quarter in the Iraq Petroleum Company—although by agreement it can market nearly a third of Iraq oil Kuwait has expanded rapidly since the war and has not yet reached full development; and output at Kirkuk (though reduced by the Iraqi refusal to send oil to Haifa through the 12-inch Kirkuk-Haifa pipelines) has been rising and will rise further Moreover, the output of the Arabian American Oil Company in Saudi Arabia is steadily expanding and in the first quarter of this year was running a tenth higher than in 1950.

Iraq Oil

Iraq oil depends on pipeline capacity to the Mediterranean seaboard, for the Kirkuk field is landlocked The two existing pipelines, 12-inch and 16-inch, to Tripoli have a throughput of over 7,000,000 tons. This flow cannot be increased (since the Haifa pipelines are unlikely to be in use again) until the 30-inch pipe from Banias on the Mediterranean reaches the point on the Euphretes at which it can be linked with two idle land sections of the Haifa pipe. This will happen during 1952 when total throughput capacity will at once jump to 13½ million tons a year. In the following year, when the 30-inch pipe is extended the whole way to Kirkuk, Iraq will export nearly 20 million tons which would be equivalent to two-thirds of Persia's total output last year But, whatever may happen in the future, supplies of Iraq oil cannot be increased this year. On the other hand, the opening of the trans-Arabian pipeline last December has cut down the tanker route to Europe from Ras Tanura by 3,500 miles. Its present capacity is 15 million tons a year, but it could be increased to 25 million tons by the installation of extra pumping equipment. Oil exports from Kuwait at present depend wholly on tankers: a pipeline to Tartus had been projected, but is unlikely to be tackled for some time. There is also the new field at Zubair, which is expected to produce at least 2,500,000 tons by the end of next year and which would also depend on tankers. The world's tanker fleet at the beginning of this year was 29 million d.w. tons (including the American reserve tonnage), having increased during 1950 by nearly 4 per cent Construction of tankers accounted for well over half of the British tonnage building last year and is still being increased. Moreover, if Persian oil exports were stopped, the Anglo-Iranian tanker fleet could be concentrated elsewhere; the company's tanker fleet consists of 1,716,000 tons deadweight, of which a considerable part works to Persia, and it has nearly as much on charter. There should be no lack of tankers to carry crude oil to Western Europe from other sources of supply if Persian oil were stopped. But it is quite impossible to calculate the cost and complications of providing the countries around the Indian Ocean with refined products if it became necessary to replace those now drawn from Abadan.

> THE economic importance of Persian oil to Britain, and to Western Europe and the world is twofold: First in supplying crude oil, and secondly in supplying products from the Abadan refinery. For there would be the undeniably serious loss of trading and financial assets.

Dark Clouds

Thus the Middle East could probably make up the loss of Persian crude oil to Western Europe and elsewhere reasonably quickly without, it would seem, any special campaign of new drilling. The darkening clouds have given due warning of the possible storm and the various oil concerns are doubtless taking precautions. In addition to the prospective increase in Middle East supplies there is a large programme of drilling under way in Venezuela which is expected to raise output from about 76 million metric tons in 1950 to about 100 million tons during the coming twelve months hence there is likely to be some support from Venezuelan output to back Middle East supplies, and conceivably to supply the Haifa refinery. But more serious even than the loss of crude oil would be the deprivation of the use of the Abadan refinery, which in 1950 had a refined output of nearly 25 million metric tons and is the largest refinery in the world.

World refinery capacity has been barely keeping up with an annual increase of consumption in recent years of nearly a tenth, and some measure of what a major loss of refined products would mean at a time of rapidly increasing demand has already been felt as a result of last month's strikes at Abadan. Additional refinery capacity in the United States, either already planned or called for by the Petroleum Administration for Defence, is intended to meet only internal demand.

On the other hand, Western Europe since 1948 has undertaken a programme of large-scale refinery expansion specially in order to limit purchases of refined petroleum products from overseas. By 1953, the member countries of OEEC aim at a refining capacity of about 62 million metric tons, which would make Western Europe almost completely self-supporting. By the spring of this year, the refining capacity of these countries had already been raised to about 40 million metric tons. About 19 million tons of the projected 1953 capacity is for Britain, an increase of some 12 million tons compared with 1948 and this programme is ahead of schedule. The main extensions now proceeding in Britain are by Anglo-Iranian at Shoreport, by Shell at Stanlow refineries are expected to be on stream in the autumn with an additional throughput of some 7,000,000 metric tons; Shoreport should be ready next year with an additional 1,300,000 metric tons; the completion of Fawley and Shoreport is planned for 1954, and should result in an addition of nearly 2,000,000 tons to the main plants. Imports into Britain from Persia of kerosene, motor spirit and fuel and diesel oil during the first four months of this year were at the rate of 1,742,000 metric tons a year compared with some 2,430,000 metric tons last year; to replace these supplies would absorb only a small part of the new refinery capacity, which is capable of furnishing all types of product now obtained from Abadan.

The loss of refined products from Abadan would similarly not be serious for Western Europe because of the increase in refinery capacity since the war. The main products imported by Western European countries from Iran since the war are fuel and diesel oils; consumption of diesel oil and fuel oil in Western Europe have increased from about 37 per cent of total oil consumption in 1948 to 60 per cent today. Indeed, world consumption of fuel and diesel oils has vastly increased in recent years and if there were a shortage arising from the loss of Abadan it would be in these items. The main refinery expansion in Western Europe, apart from Britain, is in France, Belgium, Holland, Western Germany and Italy. Crude oil processed in 1950 in these countries reached about 26 million metric tons. The present year should see an increase in refining capacity of about 7,000,000 tons—at Berre and Dunkirk in France, Antwerp in Belgium, and Venice in Italy, all in association with British companies. By 1953 a further 4,500,000 tons of capacity should be working, at Antwerp (the new Esso plant), at Holthausen, at Bari, Leghon, Milan and at Rotterdam. The increased refining capacity this year should, as in Britain, counterbalance the loss of Persian products. Nevertheless, since total Western European oil consumption, including bunkers, will be running at about 55 million tons in the current year, there would still be need of some imports of refined products during 1951.

Loss Of Oil

It is beyond doubt east of Suez where the loss of Persian oil would be quickly felt, particularly in India and Pakistan. Apart from feeding the United Kingdom and Western Europe with important quantities of kerosene, motor spirit, fuel and diesel oils, the Abadan refinery supplies India and Pakistan, Egypt, South Africa, Australia and East Africa with their basic needs and also provides some 160 ports in Europe, Asia and Africa with tanker oil. Recent figures of exports from Abadan are not available, but they would show that India is one of the biggest consumers. in 1950 total oil consumption in India was over 3,000,000 metric tons, of which some five-sixths came from Abadan. The main Indian imports from Abadan are fuel oil, diesel oil, motor spirit and kerosene For India as for the other countries around the Indian Ocean there is no convenient alternative source of petroleum products, since present refining capacity in the Middle East is fully utilised, except at Haifa. The other main refineries in the Middle East are: **Ras Tanura** with 7,000,000 metric tons throughput and **Bahrein** with 7,500,000 metric tons throughput. **Haifa, with a potential** 4,000,000 tons throughput, is working at only a quarter capacity, partly with Venezuelan oil; it could conceivably be set working at full capacity using Venezuelan crude, though at increased cost and not without political difficulties. There are refineries in Indonesia, especially in Sumatra, and in British Borneo and Japan. Two of the plants in Indonesia that were put out of action during the war are not yet in operation, and no expansion has been announced for British Borneo; in Japan an extra 500,000 tons capacity is planned to increase total refinery capacity to 2,500,000 tons. But the Far East can hardly have any spare capacity to meet new demands.

It is now possible to sum up the effects of a total breakdown in Persia. They would obviously be serious. but well short of fatal to the petroleum-based economies of the west. If total world refining capacity is considered (of which the United States has still about three-fifths) then the loss of 25 million tons of refined products from Persia might be made up by the diversion of perhaps 10 million tons from the United States (about 3 per cent of current consumption), by getting 3,000,000 tons more from Haifa and by running the European refineries above their nominal capacities. This might not be impossible, but on the best estimate it would involve considerable disturbance in the steadily expanding world oil markets and would restrict supplies for many months at least. The loss of Persian crude oil could probably be met by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia this year and by Iraq also next year. The loss of Abadan might not be cruelly felt directly either in Britain or in Western Europe, but it would create most serious problems of supplying India, Pakistan, East Africa and South Afria. Except at Haifa, there is no spare refining cacapity, and the provisioning of these countries from distant refineries would impose a desperate strain on tanker tonnage that is already stretched to the full. Moreover, world supplies of fuel oil barely meet demand.. and since about half of the output at Abadan consists of fuel oil, a closure of the plant would have painful consequences.

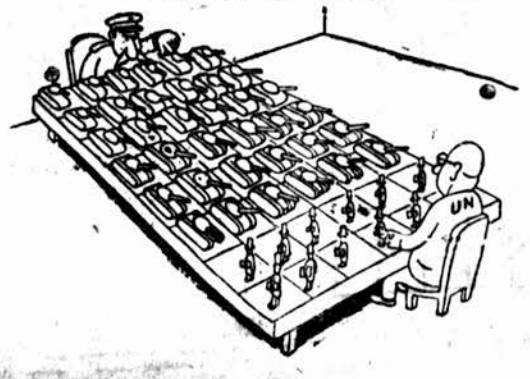
In the long-term, the natural expansion of the oil industry at a time of rapidly increasing demand might take even such a loss as Persia in its stride. But other considerations remain to be mentioned. The loss to Britain would be something more than the disruption of oil supplies or the writing off of an investment in Persia that has cost well over £300 million; **it would be a critical blow to Britain's trading and economic strength.**

The conflict of dollar and sterling interests in oil that was resolved early last year was capable of settlement without any surrender of Britain's bargaining power because of the increasing demand for oil products. The loss of Persia would mean the loss of the largest, and the only wholly British, investment in oil; and it would severely weaken this country. The dislocation in oil supplies might be completely overcome in the course of a year or so, but the loss of an investment of such prime strategic importance would be lasting.

—"THE ECONOMIST".

The Problems Before U.K.

The Chess Game



When Cardinal Glennon of St. Louis "got the hat," he held a reception for newsmen and photographers and some forty of them arrived with enough equipment to staff Hollywood. After two hours of strenuous posing, the ordeal was over and as the newshawks and photographers left, one turned and asked, "What do we call you now, Most Reverend or Your Eminence?"

The tired Glennon turned to him and quipped: "Sure, and if you don't leave me alone, it's Youd Remnants you'll be calling me."

Dear Brothers And Sisters

A number of my Muslim brothers and sisters have sent me Id Greetings which I heartily reciprocate to them. May you enjoy the best of health and happiness now and always!

This reminds me ... It was the first day of Balkan-Ji-Bari Most of the children had come early. Some even came before Dada. The boys and girls could not wait to see each other again. There were so many things to talk about.

Suresh and Hamida were talking and laughing. Then Albert and Roshan came. "Look," said Smesh. "There are three new Members of Balkan-Ji-Bari." Roshan joined, "Let us make them feel at home. I was new last year. I know how it feels." They all went over to the new children. Soon they were friends.

Later, Dada expressed, "I hope the new children like the Balkan-ji-Bari". The new children smiled. They liked it already. They were so happy!

American Folk Heroes

The dream of a giant who can do anything under the sun, who can move mountains, and avenge wrongs, has been with the folk-mind and child-mind of every nation and every era, writes Albert Parry in the "American Heritage."

There is much material existing in the rich soil of American mythology—folk tales of giants labouring and rollicking along the swirling waters of America's mighty rivers, in the big pine forests, and on the endless tracks of the vast plains of the United States, up the jagged rocks and pinnacles of the great mountains and down in the valleys of lush meadow or desert sand.

America's treasures are many. There is Paul Bunyan, the legendary lumberjack whose adventures have been placed in all the northern woods from the northeastern State of Maine to Puget Sound, in the Pacific Coast State of Washington. In the State of West Virginia, in the American South, the towering logger is known as Tony Beaver. The tales about him compete with stories extrolling John Henry, the black-muscled steel-driving man of Virginia and West Virginia; also with those praising the feats of Joe Magarac, the Hungarian-born steelmill hand of Pittsburgh, in the northeastern State of Pennsylvania

Retired skippers along the U.S. Atlantic Coast tell stories about Old Stormalong, the giant seaman of the presteamer days. On the Mississippi River, Mike Fink is remembered, the wondrous king of keel-boatmen, the fur-trapper, the straight-shooter. On the prairies of the southwestern State of Texas and adjacent States they shake heads over the exploits of Pecos Bill, the colossal cowboy, but some prefer the Texan saga of Strap Buckner and of how he fought the devil. And over the oil-fields of the Southwest there moves the great shadow of Kemp Morgan, the superhuman driller, the man who was an oilman's gang in himself.

Some of these tales of giants are built around men who really existed as human-enough pioneers in early America. Mike Fink, for instance, was born on Pennsylvania's western border sometime around 1770 and was killed in a skirmish with American Indians on a spring day in 1823 at Fort Henry, on the Missouri River. But schoolbooks of history hardly mention him, and so the exaggerated folk tales of his prowess remain his only habitat. On the other hand, Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett are prominent in schoolbooks of verified facts, yet the myths woven around the two mighty trail blazers are also worth resurrecting

Folklore In The Schools

The New York Folklore Society has over a period of years done an excellent job in putting American folklore into the public schools of that Atlantic Coast State. The gigantic animated figure of Paul Bunyan, put up at the Railroad Fair in Chicago, Illinois, in the American Midwest, in the summer of 1949, was a wonderful educational device for both the old and the young. The series of colourful full-page advertisements run recently in American magazines has been a welcome mass-medium innovation. In a language of simple yet beautiful poetry, one of these advertisements said in part:

"The name is Joe Magarac. Naturalized American. Occupation, steelman. Anybody want a country built?

"Slovak fellow in a mill near Pittsburgh first told the story of Joe. He got it from a man who knew a man who knew a man who knew Joe. Seems Joe turned up at the mill one day and asked the boss for a job.

"Boss looked at Joe standing ore-mountain high. He said, 'Okay, Joe, show us what you can do.'

"He showed him, that Joe.

"He dipped up a handful of steel and rolled it in his mitts.

"He squeezed out 11,000 miles of shiny steel rails.

"He flattened out ingots like a woman rolls pie crust.

"Then he cut up the sheets with his teeth.

"Pretty good steelman, that Joe Magarac. How else do you think we ever got this country made?"

Numerous Changes And Conflicts

In such myths are exemplified many of the changes and conflicts which have gone into the making of America. The succession of frontiers is mirrored in the tall tales which a vividness lacking in the more factual books. The struggle between man and machine—with the hero winning over the machine but dying in the process of victory—is present in many a story as a symbol of great power and suggestion. Thus, a Mississippi River pilot tells of Mike Fink's death:

"He was killed in a scrimmage. He had refused some right good offers on the steamboats—said he could not bear the hissing of steam, and he wanted room to throw his pole. He went to the Missouri....."

The last two tasks attributed to Paul Bunyan and Babe, his Blue Ox, were done in competition with machinery for Bill Pudget, dredging a fine harbour for Seattle, and for Jim Hill building the Great Northern Railroad. Bunyan is supposed to have bested both gentlemen in their machine-age projects, but that is the last we hear of the giant woodchopper.

Even more direct was the end of John Henry amid his triumph over the steam drill brought to make a tunnel at Cruzee Mountain in West Virginia in competition with hand labour.

John Henry went to the mountains,
Beat that steam drill down;
Rock was high, poor John was low:
Well, he laid down his hammer and he died,
Laid down his hammer and died.

Origin Of Landmarks

Folk-fancy also explains the origin of certain landmarks by this or that episode in these giants' lives. Paul Bunyan's sweat created the Great Lakes, which form part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. It also enlarged the Mississippi River from a mere brook to the first-class river that it is today. This happened when the mighty logger set out from the north central State of Michigan for the southern State of Louisiana. Babe the Blue Ox was ill with fever, and Paul would not leave his pet behind. He carried the tremendous beast on his shoulders. Naturally he sweated. Five times he cupped his free hand to gather and drop the sweat off his brow. Thus came the five lakes.

To quote Frank Shay in his book, "American Legendary Heroes,": "Paul saw in a minute that were he to continue wiping the sweat from his brow the United States would become a lake instead of a country and so he stopped that. Taking his knife he cut off a bit of his left shoe and let the persipration roll down and out." So the Mississippi grew into a river. Later, when Babe became a bit too heavy for tiring Paul, the blue beast's hind leg dragged a little and thus the Colorado Canyon came about."

Another legend from Texas has it that when a big tidal wave was rushing out of the middle of Pacific Ocean to sweep the American West to perdition, Pecos Bill the Cowboy, mobilized his gang to save the cattle country. They threw up breastworks which are now known as the Rocky Mountains

Even overseas geography is touched up by the American myth. Old Stormalong's sailing ship was driven by a wind into the English Channel, and so big was the giant's ship that it looked like she would never squeeze through the Channel. But his ingenuity provided a solution: Old Stormalong had his entire crew soaping the ship's side with all the soap on hand. The ship squeezed through all right, but, in doing so, scraped the cliffs of Dover as with a knife. That is why the English now have the white cliffs of Dover and the foaming waters of the Channel.

Simple, Smile-Provoking Language

American legendary heroes are neither lawless rogues nor solemn prudes. Accordingly, their language is simple yet energetic, dignified yet smile-provoking. Similes and metaphors, rising from the life of the time, leap into splendour in the talk of these comic heroes. Devy Crockett loved to roar that he was able "to whip his weight in wild cats and ride through a crab-apple orchard on a flash of lighting." He "fanned hmself with a hurricane", he "could drink the Mississippi dry, and shoot six cords of bear in one day." Paul Bunyan's Blue Ox measured from horn to horn "42 ax handles and one plug of tobacco." And here is how Mike Fink addressed his crew amidst a storm:

"Boys, this here's a night. How the wind rolls an' tumbles about, like a dyin' crawfish, an' sprinkles the water in your faces, my hearties! And all for your own good, too, if you warn't so thunderation blind you couldn't see it. Why if the rain did'nt wash you off now and again, what in natur' would become of you, my angels? You never get water nearer to you nor the river, an' you're afeardер o' that nor a mad-dog! Hurray for the storm, then, say I! Whoop!"

The American folk hero is not excessively chivalrous or otherwise faultless. At times he is all too human. Many of the legends do not completely idealize their central characters. They make them human beings despite their tremendous size, unfailing marksmanship, and other uncanny talents. Humour is the most distinguishing hallmark of American myths. This is primarily because as a nation Americans were relatively sophisticated when the myths were created, and never took themselves too seriously.

Pencil Trick

Hold your left hand with the palm upward and place an ordinary pencil across it. Close your fist on the pencil and clasp your wrist with your right hand. Then turn your hand, palm downward, gradually opening your fingers, including the thumb.

In spite of the fact that your hand is fully opened, the pencil defies all the known laws of gravity and appears to be magnetized to the hand so that it does not fall. Then close your fingers again, turn your palm upward and open your fist.

The secret of this trick is that as you turn your left hand downward, you hold the pencil against your palm with the forefinger of the right hand. No one will observe that only three fingers are showing above your wrist if you keep the fingers close to your sleeve.

Making And Seeing

A novel idea, designed to encourage children to learn more about the details of their own locality, has been tried out at the Dempsey Street School, Stepney, in the heart of London's dockland.

The Docks and Inland Waterways Executive have helped in the scheme, and the children have constructed a table-top model of the borough to a scale of 24 inches to the mile. The River Thames, the maze of docks, and the Regent's Canal are all clearly depicted in colour; and, to supplement this visual aid, children have visited the docks and heard talks by an expert on the ships and their cargoes.

The young visitors have seen too, how the river and docks system of London are connected by inland waterways to the Midlands and the industrial North.

Stamp News

Over eleven and a half million 1949 "Health" stamps have been sold in New Zealand for the benefit of children's holiday camps.

Luxembourg has issued a set of six charity stamps in honour of the children of wartime heroes and martyrs.

The city of Helsinki, capital of Finland, celebrated its 400th anniversary last year, and three new stamps marked the occasion.

Czechoslovakia has issued two stamps in memory of authoress Bozena Nemcova, who was born 130 years ago.

Girl Of 10,000 Years Ago

The painting of a girl belonging to a mysterious race living about 10,000 years ago in Southern Rhodesia has survived to the present day. The picture, showing her with hair reaching nearly to her ankles, was found on a rock near Umtali by a naturalist from Cape Town, Mr. Carp, who discussed it in South Africa recently.

The figure of the girl, he said, is unlike any of the crisp-haierd Bantu or Bushman natives, and a study of it may tell us more about the race who built Zimbabwe and similar ruined places in the Colony.

Do You Know That .....?

Argentina is easily the most important producer and exporter of linseed. The seed is crushed, providing oil for paint; the residue makes cake for feeding cattle.

The atmospheric pressure at the top of Mt. Everest is about one-third of that at sea level.

The population of Para, which stands on the Equator at the mouth of the Amazon, is 236,000. Further up-river, in the heart of the Selvas, is Manaos, 121,000. In both cities there are modern hotels, fine squares, and paved streets.

Most seaside places experience two high tides a day. Southampton has four high tides owing to the position of the Isle of Wight.

James Bay a portion of Hudson Bay, is 300 miles long and 100 miles wide, yet it is so shallow that it is possible to touch the sea bottom with an oar from a boat even in the middle of the bay.

Balkan ji Bari

Shrimati Babiben Mooljі Dayal, Shri C. K. Kamdar, Shri Ram Kisani, Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya and Shri Shewak Bhojraj visited the Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari, and were much pleased to see the boys and girls of that Unit enjoying their games, etc., to their hearts' content.

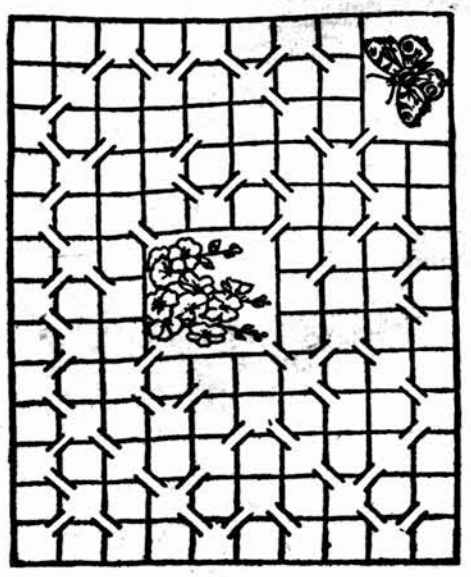
You are most welcome, too, to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. (That Postal Address is enough), mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

If you can write a story, an essay, a trick, a game, or a smile, or if you can draw pictures and take photographs, please send them to Dada at the above-mentioned address, with your full name and address and age and he will be glad to publish them in this "Corner". Do write to me a letter positively—Thanks.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

FIND THE WAY



The Butterfly must reach the flowers — but how? There are so many obstacles in its way. Try and trace his path, with a pencil: Did you succeed?

WOMEN FORGE AHEAD

★

(Continued from Page 2)

women display their prowess in the outdoors. Miss Rahl is 35 and athletic.

"It became fashionable for women to work in factories and shipyards," points out Miss Rahl, herself a war-time Navy lieutenant-commander. "After all, if it was ladylike to weld a steel plate, certainly it could be no less ladylike to throw a diamond-hitch on a packhorse."

Miss Rahl adds that "men, in their vanity and conceit, never belived that women could assemble tractors or make gun parts. And women are not going to relinquish the strength and durability which they have proved themselves to have."

The most perilous boat voyage in the Northwest is the mad dash down the Salmon River through a mile-deep canyon. The chute often is called "the river of no return." Until a few years ago no female ever had risked this dangerous passage. Now at least half the people setting out by boat from Salmon City, Idaho, are women Veteran voyages admit that the distaff navigators show more nonchalance than their male contemporaries.

●

Mini Orr, a red-headed dress designer from Chicago, recently moved into the Columbia River solitudes and began running cattle in a remote homstead. She lives alone and looks up and down the long slot of the Columbia George for 50 miles from her mountain aerie.

Confirming Miss Rahl's theory, Mimi Orr explains that the war gave her the courage to break with her old existence. After working as an Army librarian in Alaska, she decided she should fulfil a long ambition to raise cattle. She put away cutting shears and design board, replacing them with an axe and a box of dynamic caps to clear stumps from 160 acres of pasture land.

Many women are going farming. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation has opened several irrigated valleys to ex-soldiers. Drawings for the acreage are held after all applications are in. Originally the government announced that the land was available to former "servicemen". This language soon was changed, for bids began to arrive from WACS, WAVES and nurses. In fact, a photogenic Army nurse won a lush irrigated tract in the government's Tule Lake project and now cultivates it profitably.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. estimates the present life expectency of the average American male to be 65, but that of the typical woman to be at least 70. Dr. Gertler and other heart authorities regard the male as considerably less sound "constitutionally" than the female. But the American female is only now commencing to manifest this physical superiority.

William O. Douglas, a United States Supreme Court Justice with a prediction for the wide-open spaces, confesses that his athletic son could not round up a string of obstinate pack horses at as early an age as his pretty sister. When she was a mere 15, Mildred Douglas was leading fishing parties to choice trout streams in the last reaches of the wilderness.

In the hazardous realm of mountain-climbing, women are constantly showing skill to equal or exceel that of men.

Karl Langfield, veteran forest ranger at the bottom of 12,307-foot Mount Adams in the State of Washington, can remember when this peak of perpetual snow and ice was ascended only by males. Now approximately half the climbers are women. "It may be hard to believe", the ranger says, "but I believe women have greater endurance than men. They don't tire out so quickly. What's more, they are not so badly affected by thin air and high altitude. In a large party of climbers, you find more men than women groping for breath and trembling from fatigue."

Langfield attributes some of this to the fact that many men have sedentary occupations. "They sit in chairs all day", he explains. "But even the laziest woman does a certain amount of pretty hard housework. She covers a lot more steps every 24 hours than does a husband who keeps books, counts out cash or audits statements. I think women undergo more continual conditioning than men."

●

On the famous ascent of Mount McKinley recently, svelte Barbara Washburn encountered less exhaustion and trouble than did hardened army sergeants who were along on the climb. Just to show her reserve of energy at the top of North America's loftiest summit, Mrs. Washburn made a quick and sprightly conquest of the 18,420-foot neighboring North Peak, which is almost as high as Mount McKinley itself.

Although women are presumed to be the people most in need of companionship they actually seem to fare better than men when alone in the vast outdoors.

Mrs. Dorothy McIntosh, holder of both a bachelor's and a master's degree from Columbia University in New York City, lives by herself in a log cabin at Mile-post 1213 along the picturesque Alaska Highway. This is in the Yukon Territory of Canada, 110 miles from the nearest settlement. Mrs. McIntosh, a white-haired widow with blue eyes and fair skin, claims that the fastresses of the Arctic have more lure for her than the crowds of Manhattan Island where she was educated.

Some people attribute women's greater calm and patience to the fact that they have "something to do with their hands."

●

This is confirmed by the fact that Royal Mounties, at the loneliest outposts on the continent, frequently take up knitting and needlework to tide them over the long, silent winters on the barren lands. short time ago an exhibit was held at Otawa of the intricate patterns hemstitched by robust Mounty constables in the gaunt distances of the Northwest Territories!

Officials of Aregan's state system of higher education point out that they think the phrase "weaker sex" aplies to those who wear trousers, smoke cigars and wager on football games.

The state has a number of extremely isolated rural schools. They are on windswept prairies or at the bottom of rocky canyons. Equipment is so primitive that the teacher must break ice in nearby creeks to get drinking water. Blizzards force pupils to sleep overnight on cots stored in the cellars of the frame buildings.

"Women teachers are perfectly willing to accept these backwoods assignments", said a school official at the Oregon capital. "They regard the task as an advantage, and they insist that if the children can stand it, they certainly can. But the men on our teaching lists use every excuse to avoid going to these remote schools. They complain about their health and rely on other subterfuges. I don't know where we would be, if our female teachers didn't have a little spunk and grit."

The Gulf Stream

★

(Continued from Page 2)

gasso Sea, about which so many weird tales have been related

●

The Sargasso is covered with floating seaweed, which at quite a short distance appears solid enough to walk on. The extent and density of it are influenced by wind and current The weed is the Gulf Weed easily recognised by its small berry-like bladders. Its floating masses are thought to be replenished from time to time by other supplies torn from the coasts to the south-west and carried by currents to the vast whirl.

At times the weed is so thick as to hinder the passage of vessels, and it was no doubt this feature that originated the many legends about the Sargasso being a sailor's death-trap, where becalmed vessels were caught fast in its treacherous slimy growth.

These were disproved by the 'Michael Sars' expedition of 1910, and the truth about the derelicts occasionally seen among the weed is that they have been carried, like the seaweed itself, into the centre of the eddy by currents. Wreckage seen may be the evidence of a tragedy that took place thousands of miles off.

On this side of the Atlantic the most eminent student of the Gulf Stream was Professor Sandstrom. He claimed to be able to predict warm or cold summers and winters three years in advance, in consequence of the varying temperature of the Gulf Stream His long series of observations went to show the remarkable influence the drift has on the climate of Scandinavia, and that effect was extraordinarily marked between 1928 and 1931 In 1928 American observers reported the waters unusually warm, and the next winter it was observed that this warm water reached the southern coast of Iceland, causing low atmospheric pressure. In the summer of 1929 the warm belt had moved north of Iceland and now the southerly winds from Spain and the Azores brought their warmth to Scandinavia direct causing one of the warmest winters on record.

●

In the following summer 1930, the warm water had reached the Arctic Ocean to the north of Norway. The westerly winds caused a warm autumn, but the warm current moved on to Spitzbergen bringing with it a low atmospheric pressure. The wind turned more and more and became north-westerly, bringing the chilly air of ice-covered Greenland to Sweden. The spring and summer of 1931 were, therefore, unusually cold and unpleasant.

Modern Miss: 'Mother, did you ever flirt when you were young?"

Mother: "Yes, dear. I'm afraid I did."

Modern Miss: "And were you punished for it?"

Mother: "Yes, dear, I married your father."

Colour Line

FROM his earliest days the Negro child, whether in a segregated or a mixed school, lives in a world in which all glory and beauty, all heroism and worth, is measured by the white man's standard. He comes to associate his darker skin, his broader nose and his crinkly hair not only with ugliness but with inferiority

In short, he learns that this is a white man's country.

INA CORINNE BROWN

FORMIDABLE ENEMY OF U.S.

★

(Continued from page 5)

tanks fled to the rear, leaving to foot soldiers the job of meeting the Russian T-34's.

The ensuing publicity persuaded Army Ordnance to change its theories But even after this, the great minds of the Pentagon would not have ordered production of any heavy tanks comparable to Soviet types if it had not been for the violent protests of General Mark Clark. And recently the same great minds got out a publicity release claiming that an American armored division, still mainly equipped with light tanks and having no heavy tanks at all, nonetheless possessed one and one half times the firepower of a Soviet armored division, which is mainly equipped with medium tanks with a weighty component of heavies.

Anti-Tank Weapons

ITEM II: Delusions about antitank weapons. Before the Korean aggression, experts of Army Ordnance boasted that our small bazooka and 75-mm. recoilless gun would destroy any Russian armor. But in fact these weapons were about as useful as pea-shooters against the North Koreans' T-24's. Now the larger 3.5-inch bazooka is being hailed as the decisive weapon against tanks

No doubt this big bazooka was a good weapon in Korea, where tanks could not leave the roads and hence were exposed to attack from bazooka teams in ambush by the roadsides. But wherever broad fields replace Korean rice paddies, wherever tanks can attack as they please in any number or formation, it will be very different

In the European sort of landscape, the bazooka's great hitting power will count far less than its very short range of only 150 yards. Attacking tanks will be able to penetrate the positions of the defending infantry before the bazooka teams can get in a shot.

Fortunately, there are other anti-tank weapons now on the way. But their development had to be preceded by severe pressure from scientists on the service experts

ITEM III: It is customary to claim that our artillery although less numerous, is far better, piece for piece, than anyone else's artillery. Yet the Soviet 122-mm. howitzer has the same weight, the same mobility, the same range as the American 105-mm. howitzer, but throws a 10-per cent heavier shell.

We have not given our divisions the great increase in firepower conferred by multiple rocket-launchers. Yet no new weapon of the last war struck such terror in the Germans as the Soviet truck-mounted, 82-mm. multiple rocket-launcher, which the Russians have now supplemented with even larger mobile launchers firing terrible "ripples" of 132-mm and 300-mm. rockets

M-I Rifle

Our basic foot soldiers' weapon remains the M-I rifle, which is heavy, coastly to build and particularly costly in precious training time, but is justified as the world's best small-arms design for aimed fire. But in modern infantry combat opportunities for aimed fire are few; soldies commonly see the enemy only in charges and countercharges, when a spray effect is wanted. The Soviets have therefore mainly equipped their infantry with cheap submachine guns. But we continue to argue that automatic-firing small arms lead to waste of ammunition.

These reporters are not posing as weapons experts These views are merely the observations of qualified technical men. Nor can these reporters presume to say whether the able men herein quoted are right or wrong in detail Yet the broad tenor of the evidence points to the conclusion that our industrial proficiency is not being even dimly reflected in the fighting power we put in the hand of our soldiers.

What is worse, the same doubts exist about our weapons systems—the manner in which our weapons are grouped and employed. In this brief report it is not possible to explore such highly technical issues as our decision to disperse our major power in artillery and armor in "penny packets" throughout our infantry divisions, which appears contrary to the most advanced practice of the last war. But at least we should have a look at the supreme illustration of the weapons-sytem problem--the present status of our tactical air power.

Air Force

In Korea the air force did superbly well with what it had. Yet there were obvious deficiencies, which quickly gave rise to a controversy within the Pentagon.

In brief, the ground generals pressed for the use of air power almost as a substitute for artillery in support of ground troops. The air generals, however, placed their whole emphasis on control of the air above the battlefield They asserted that tactical air's primary mission must be to keep enemy air forces off the backs of our troops. Both ground and air generals were right. Control of the air above the battlefield must always be the primary mission of tactical air power, but there is another big job for it to do. A report to Adolf Hitler from Field Marshal Rommel shortly after the Normandy landing tells the story:

"The enemy (air) has compelte control of the battle area and up to 60 miles behind the (German) front. Almost all transport . . . is prevented by strong figter-bomber and formations. It is difficult to bring up ammunition and food. . . Artillery taking up positions, tanks deploying, etc., are immediately bombarded with annihilating effect"

Soviet Air Strength

The Russians can send forth mass armies, but by going all out since the end of the war, they have achieved an air force of only 19,000 planes—trivial by the standards of American mass production which achieved a 90,000-plane air force by the end of the last war.

Here, in the proper use of tactical air power, is our opporuntity to make our industrial proficiency count to the full. Here is the way, combined with other efforts, to roll back and defeat the Red hordes that will drive toward Europe and Asia if war comes. this opportunity is being in large part ignored at the moment.

The second requirement is for leadership of the services strong enough and wise enough to insist that the service bureaucracies pay some attention to the findings of the experts. Fortunately, we now have such leadership in George C. Marshall and Robert A. Lovett.

The third requirement is for everyone in America, from the President and Congress all the way down to the last bobby-soxer in the newest aircraft plant, to face the facts of our national situation squarely and resolutely.

Survival is what is at stake today, the survival of this nation and of freedom and decency and human-kindness in the world. For these ends, any sacrifice is justified.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Biggest Private Bird Zoo In The World

DUTCH BUSINESSMAN'S HOBBY PAYS BUMPER DIVIDEND

A Dutch businessman's hobby has grown into the world's largest and most profitable private bird collection. Van den Brink is confident that by 1952 he will have the largest bird zoo in the world, with a population of some 1,500 species and about 20 thousand individuals.

UP to 1949 not the slightest murmur of gossip had touched Gerard Van den Brink, a large apple-cheeked Dutchman of Alphen-on-Rhine, Holland. Starting a millinery business with $200, he had in 20 years amassed close to a million dollars writes George Kent.

He had a lovely wife who worked beside him in the office, and had borne him 14 children. Three of their nine daughters were married and now there were eight grandchildren. He had two American automobiles and a house adorned with art treasures. He was a stout supporter of the church and of community affairs.

Then, suddenly, people who formerly had doffed their hats when he went by, twirled their forefingers significantly beside their temples, whispering, "Poor Van den Brink!" His business began to slide down-hill. His family was so sure he had gone mad they had a psychiatrist examine him.

The reason was "birds". In October 1949 van den Brink set out to own more birds than any individual or zoo in the world. Before he finished, he had put more than $280,000 into the idea.

Birds Park

In eight months he created Avifauna, a delightful eight-acre park containing some 400 species— from hummingbirds to ostriches— and more than 7000 individual birds. Avifauna has gardens, shaded walks, meandering streams, rustic bridges, and a long thatched-roof restaurant which can feed 1500 at a sitting. A 47-piece orchestra plays on a broad terrace beside a lake where herons, swans, wild ducks, flamingos and pelicans wade and swim and dive for fish. Trick lighting after dark makes magic of the gardens and waterfalls, and lamps beneath the perches illuminate the birds.

The park opened May 18, 1950. By November more than one million persons had paid the equivalent of 25 cents each admission fee. Avifauna had become the largest private self-supporting bird zoo in the world.

The founder of Avifauna was born 51 years ago, son of a poor farmhand. When he was 12, the schoolteacher told his father: "Your son will never amount to much, no brains; but he is strong—apprentice him to a blacksmith." So young Gerard went to work shoeing horses.

At 22 he married and with his wife set up a millinery business, she making hats, he selling them. He was the kind of man who could sell plumes to ostriches, and after a while there was a factory, also shops in Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam. Then he added exporting and the sale of antiques and fabricated metal. Everything he put his hand to prospered.

One week-end in 1947 he and his wife visited a friend who had four pheasants. The birds fascinated Van den Brink who till then could barely tell the difference between a swan and a pelican, and he made up his mind he would have birds of his own. His wife didn't mind—not then; she said a hobby was a good thing. He began with two peacocks, added some mandarin ducks and quail. He puttered about his home in Alphen building cages; he pored over dealers' catalogues and tomes on ornithology.

By 1949 he had more than 300 birds, and people began gawking over the fence. To satisfy their curiosity, he invited the public to come see his birds during August. More than 40,000 persons came. One Sunday alone there were 10,000. They trampled his flowerbeds, drove their cars on the lawn. The big Dutchman was delighted. How many more might come, he reasoned, if there were exotic birds in a romantic atmosphere of music and waterfalls, with something to drink and good food. Little medieval Alphen he decided, was the ideal spot for it lay within easy reach—by bus, boat, car or bicycle—of Holland's largest cities: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Haarlem, Leyden.

In October this man who had rarely missed a day at the office quit going to work, put on dungerees and started transforming a dream into reality. Soon he was bossing a gang of 300 men who were driving wells, draining swamps, leveling, building. Johannes Noordzij, in charge of birds at the Rotterdam Zoo, appeared one day. "You're sure to succeed" he said, "because you are doing what no one in the world has ever done before." And this expert threw up his job with its assured income, and joined Van den Brink in pursuit of his feathered will-o'-the-wisp.

After these encouraging beginnings, however, the path ahead became difficult. Birds were all right as a hobby, said Mevrouw (Mrs.) van den Brink—but as an occupation, no! She cajoled, she scolded, she argued —in vain. She sent their chief auditor to show why the bird park was certain to fail and to report that their business was skidding now that her husband was no longer on the job. The Burgomaster dropped in, begging him to forget this nonsense about birds. Van den Brink listened to his arguments with a smile, then informed him that the park would open in May and by September would have had not less than a half-million visitors. A half-million people in Alphen! The Burgomaster got up, sadly. It was true then: his old friend van den Brink was mad.

Avifauna Opened

On May 18, right on schedule, Avifauna opened with a formal reception attended by members of the Queen's household, cabinet ministers and other celebrities. The BBC broadcast a description of the festivities. The next morning, when the general public began arriving, they ate and drank the cupboards bare. Van den Brink was stunned and exhilarated—and thoroughly vindicated. One by one the friends who had prophesied disaster came and congratulated him.

The Dutch, a nation of gardeners and nature lovers, liked what they saw. They entered through wide hand-carved wooden gates and walked up a broad pavement, pausing to look at strange birds housed in cages adorned with pools, ferns, flowering trees. Small ponds each had their family of ducks, geese or swans, many of rare varieties. Under the waterfall, 20 penguins bathed decorously.

From the terrace the birdhouses are visible, each a reproduction of a historic Dutch building: Windmills, ancient weighhouses, thatched cottages covered with flowering vines. Rose gardens front most of the structures. The ensemble produces the effect of a charming toy town.

One of the birdhouses is totally dark; the only light issues from the cages. Between the exotic occupants and the onlooker there is no glass, no barrier whatever. But the birds stay in their cubicles because they are day birds which fear venturing into darkness.

Van den Brink's family is now with him whole-heartedly and all but the six-year-old sell tickets and otherwise help out. His 19-year-old son is about to start with three companions for French West Africa to collect birds—the beginning of an effort to ease Avifauna's dependence on dealers. Some of the birds are extremely expensive—a pair of ostriches, for example, cost $2000; pelicans dol. 215 each, penguins dol. 200.

His Income

Van den Brink's income will be increased by the sale of birds hatched in his incubators. American dealers have already ordered 20,000 canaries, especially bred in 27 colours ranging from pale blue and shell pink to orange red. Also on hand are orders for red-breasted geese and other rare varieties.

A Florida woman offered $500,000 for the erection near Miami of an avifauna identical with that at Alphen, van den Brink to design, stock and operate it in return for a share of the profits. Similar offers have come from Denmark, France, Spain, England and Italy. At the moment he is building small private avifaunas for wealthy Hollanders.

Van den Brink is confident that by 1952 he will have the largest bird zoo in the world, with a population of some 1500 species and about 20,000 individuals. Asked to explain the philosophy behind his achievement, he said:

"Each of us, no matter how drab the work he does, has a poet buried somewhere inside of him. Avifauna is my poem. I happen to be a good businessman. So my poem makes money."

LET US HAVE A WALK

Friendship on the loftiest possible plane, of course, seen in a pondside stroll by two of the London Zoo's King penguins.

BEWARE OF YOUR BILL

Two creatures of different species can be the best of friends as this picture taken in the London Zoo shows a hostess establishes confidence by letting the Red billed Toucan take a grape from her mouth.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Sea Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Edited by S. NATARAJAN.